

The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

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IN THIS ISSUE

Those Stevens Rifles, by Allyn H. Tedmon

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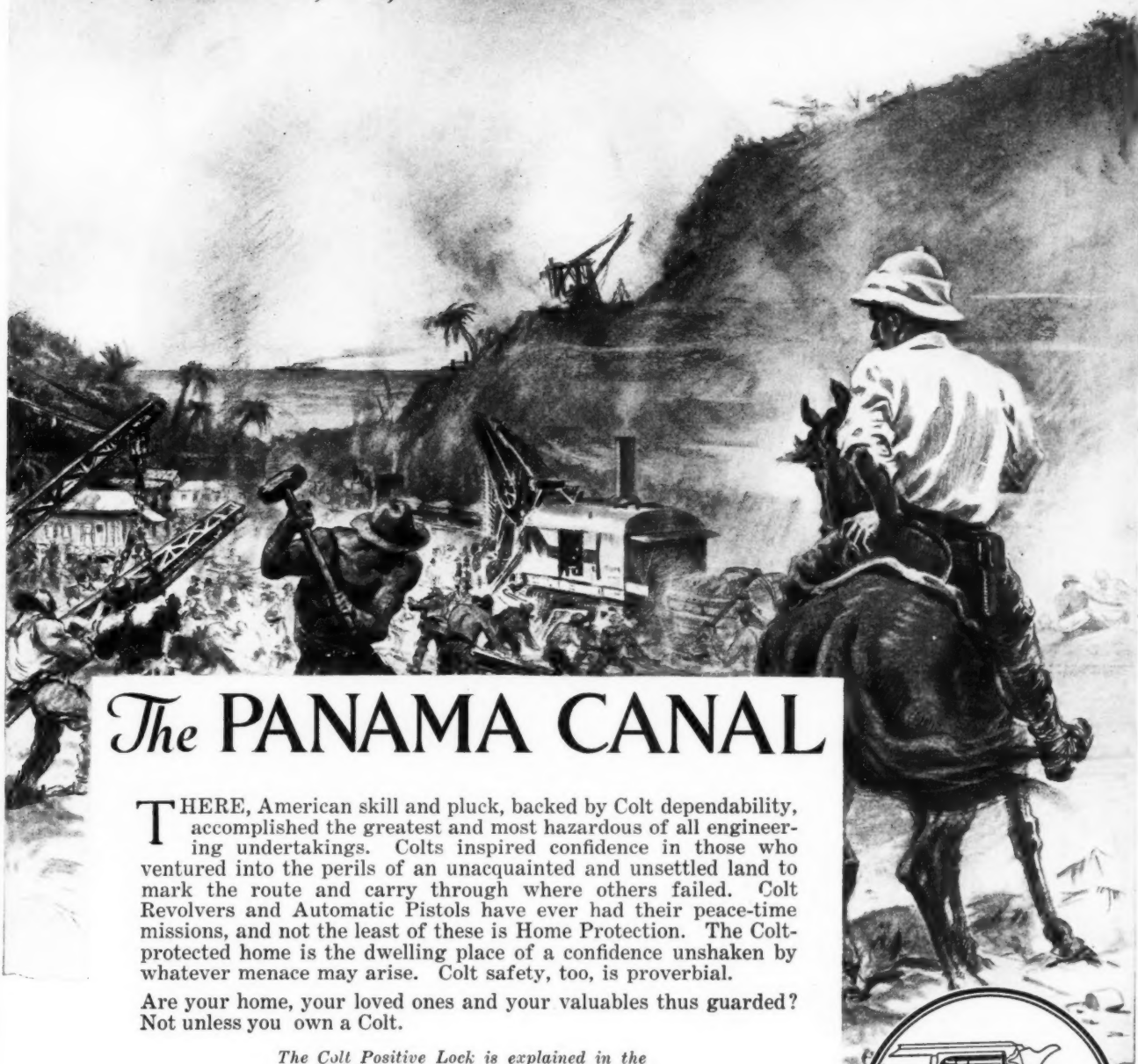
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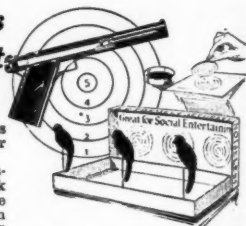
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The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

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Those Stevens Rifles

By Allyn H. Tedmon

THE first rifle I ever owned was a Stevens Ideal No. 44, .32 rim-fire. To me, yet, the most beautiful rifle ever produced in this country, I mean beautiful lines, not engraving, etc., is the old Stevens Ideal 44½ with 28-inch barrel, long fore-end, with double set-triggers, and I presume with the old Stevens No. 2 barrel. This arm to me comes nearer to filling the eye than any other, and I admit a great admiration for the lines of the model '99 Savage. One of these beautiful rifles is shown at the bottom of the collection of Stevens that my boys and I possess.

Behind all great things there has been at least one big man. The man in this case was Joshua Stevens. He was born in Chelsea, Mass., in 1814, and died at the age of 92 in 1907. He started out as an apprentice in tool making in 1834 and worked for \$8 per week, and was glad to begin at 5 A. M. and quit at 7 P. M. Let modern over-worked mechanics, on six or eight hours and big pay, take notice. Joshua Stevens became a big man. In 1838 he went to work for Cyrus B. Allen, gunmaker, to learn the trade, or, better, the art. Along in the early 40s he met the only and original Samuel Colt and helped him locate his small shop at Hartford, Conn. Some say that he made the original model of the Colt revolver; at any rate, he started making revolvers himself, but in a lawsuit by Colt was compelled to stop.

Joshua Stevens started for himself in a room adjoining a sawmill on the north side of the Chicopee River. Soon after the start of the Civil War he formed a partnership with William B. Fay and Asher Bartlett, known as the J. Stevens & Co. The first arm to be manufactured was the original Stevens "Kick-Up Pistol," which was the pattern of all Stevens arms, pistols, rifles and shotguns for years—that is, up to the advent of the Ideal line. The original plant was enlarged in '75, the partnership dissolved and the J. Stevens Arms and Tool Company incorporated in '86. The president was Joshua Stevens, James E. Taylor was treasurer, and Mr. Fay was on the board of directors. Both Mr. Taylor and Mr. Stevens retired from active business in 1896, Mr. Irving Page having taken over their interests. The foregoing gives us a slight outline of the origin of the company, built by the man whose name is still stamped on all Stevens products.

As has been stated, the first Stevens rifles were of the "Kick-Up," or, as we nowadays more generally call it, the "Tip-Up" type of action. These rifles were made in calibers from .22 up to .44. I find in an old Simmons Hardware Company catalogue of about 1880—can't find a date on the part I have—both Stevens rifles and shotguns. They could be obtained as either, or as combination. That is, a rifle and shotgun barrel for one stock and action. Those combined were listed at \$28.50, blued, or \$29.50 if nicked, the rifle being a choice of .32-38 or .44 Winchester. Rifles Nos. 5, 5½, 6 and 6½ were listed in .22-32 and .38 calibers from \$25 to \$33. The No. 5 with Vernier and Beach combination sights, 30-inch barrel, listed at \$31, and \$2 extra for curly stock. Models Nos. 1 and 2, more plain and in either rim or center-fire, barrels from 24 to 30 inches long, .22, .32 and .38 calibers, ranged in price from \$20 to \$26. I recall seeing

these nickel-plated Tip-Up rifles in the stores for sale, as a boy, probably around 1898 to 1900. I now own two. One is complete and in almost new condition, .32 rim-fire. The other, a .22, is not in as good condition. Also I have the remains of one in .38 caliber.

All three of these differ. Two have octagon barrels and the other has a half octagon. The sights differ as do the trigger guards and the stocks. These rifles were made in various models, each having an attractive name such as "Expert," "Premier," "Range," "Walnut Hill," "Schuetzen" and "Schuetzen, Jr.," and so on, to designate it from the others. This model of rifle was built up to about 1900—1898, to be exact, I believe. These rifles were all very accurate, and even though, I suppose, that they had a tendency to loosen up at the hinge like the "Pocket Rifles," "Hunters' Pet" and pistols, they all more than held their own during their day. Even today, there are many men who delight to handle them, because of the drop and hang of the stock. Just recently, while Chauncey Thomas was at my home, he spoke of this fact, saying that these rifles fitted him better than any other ever brought out. For me they have too much drop generally, but taking them all in all, they were real honest-to-goodness rifles, accurate, had good trigger pulls and came out in styles to suit almost anybody, and, above all else, they would place a bullet where you held. As we can now look at them, they represent to us a period of American history that was not loaded down with laws. The land had not been flooded with the rifraf of southern Europe. They were made and sold during the time that men still took pride in their rifles; they were truly American; there was no European bolt action about them.

THIS "Tip-Up" action was used in the rifles, shotguns, pocket rifles, including the Hunters' Pet model, and all the Stevens pistols, from the little No. 41 with its 3½-inch barrel that shot .22 short and .30 short cartridges, up to the Gould model and Conlin model pistols that made record after record. But along about 1899, the company discontinued this action for its rifles and built only what they saw fit to call their new Ideal action, originally brought out about 1894. In their old catalogue for 1900, on page 69, the following is printed:

"The Ideal rifle is the latest model of single-shot rifle for target and hunting purposes, and combines in one arm all the features developed by years of experience and practice. The hang is perfect, the outline graceful and attractive, while the action is simple, strong and durable."

This rifle, like all Stevens rifles, single shots, at least, was a take-down, of the type that never shot loose. The barrel was screwed into the frame and held solidly in place by a set screw that entered a slight hole on the under side of the barrel after threading through the frame. The action was a drop block type, and by reversing the "link" it could be made to cock on the opening of the lever, or with the thumb.

This rifle was made in all styles, from the plain Ideal No. 44, up to the "Ideal Schuetzen Special," which sold at around \$70, or today would set you back twice that much if you could get one. They were made in all calibers from .22 short up to the then very popular .32-40 and .38-55, and on special order was made for the .44-40

Winchester. Of the Ideal No. 44 model the old catalogue says:

"This rifle is manufactured to meet the demand for a reliable and accurate rifle at a moderate price. No better or stronger shooting arm can be made for the same cartridges. It is recommended without qualification and fully guaranteed." In view of the fact that this same Ideal No. 44 is the only, to my knowledge, single-shot still to be manufactured, the statement must have been very close to the truth.

Along about this same time the company brought out what they called their "Favorite," the "Stevens Favorite," and all down the years it has remained the "Favorite" of all who wished the best in a small single-shot rifle. It may be of interest to many to know that this rifle was at one time made up in what was called the "Ideal Lady Model." This little rifle could be had in the regular rim-fire cartridges—that is, .22-25 and .32 R. F.—and also in several of the then popular .25 caliber center-fire cartridges. The catalogue says:

"The No. 55 'Lady Model' rifle can be supplied for the following center-fire cartridges at an additional cost of \$2.00: .22 Extra Long, .22-15-60 Stevens, .25-20 Stevens, .25-21 Stevens, .25-25 Stevens."

Those who hesitate on this little action, please note that it was perfectly safe in 1900 and certainly is today. This little rifle has been a great "Favorite" not alone in the United States, but across the sea as well. It was brought out as a boy's rifle, and today, in my estimation, still stands supreme in its special field.

But a word or two more on the old Ideal rifles. There is no doubt but what the Model No. 44 outsold all others of the series. However, in the East for years the favorite target rifle of the old-time 200-yard Schuetzen rifleman was the Stevens-Schuetzen .32-40 rifle. I well remember, as a boy of 16 or 17, being at the old Greenville Schuetzen range in New Jersey. Here my brother and myself met Dr. Hudson and numerous other noted target shooters of the time. I well recall how these men hand-loaded all their ammunition at the firing point. I can yet, in my mind's eye, see the loading blocks, the bullet seater, powder flask and all, as those men had these essentials placed on the loading bench. And their rifles, so far as I can recall, were all Stevens rifles—that is, they had Stevens actions. And they were beautiful rifles. Nicely engraved, some of them, with the finely made walnut stocks, with high combs, cheek pieces and long-prong Swiss type butt plates. Good crowds came out to watch the shooting. Of course, the keg was there, and good, honest beer flowed from it, but it was not the beer

that kept those men regularly at the range. It was something else, something more, something deeper. In my estimation, it was the shooting itself, the type of shooting. I don't believe that the present-day type of rifle match, as held in this country, will ever bring out the crowds, or gain the general interest. In those days the men who were at the range,

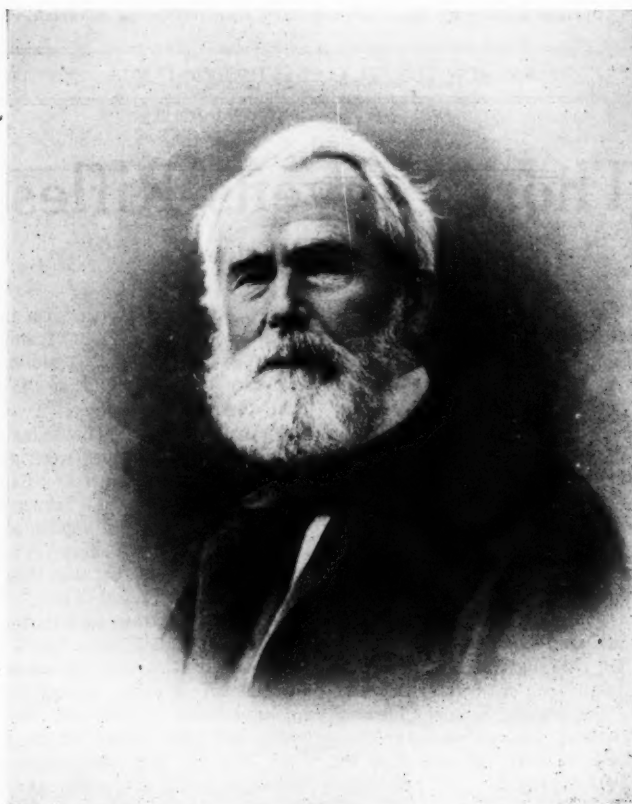
of the numerous models of the Stevens Ideal rifles.

MY complaint of present-day shooting is that it is too mechanical. It has been brought to a point where there is little or no guess-work. Given a scope sight, a match Springfield and the best of ammunition, and the man is a real dub who cannot knock out real scores, at any range. It is too much like everything else today. The individual has ceased to count. All you have to do is to press the button and the thing appears. Not so in the days gone by. Then every man had his own rifle. The caliber of it was his choice, not the choice of a bunch of experts and handed him ready to use. Not on your life. The men I saw fiddling around and monkeying along with their false muzzles, sifted powder, etc., had selected their own arms and ammunition. Each one loaded just a little different. Each one had just a little different temper to his bullet. Each one held just a little different. The trigger guards were not even the same. Some had rests for each and every finger, others were perfectly plain. In other words, it was the style of shooting that has made the Swiss rifleman they are today and have been for generations. Our only hope of ever making rifle shooting popular again is to make it all "Free Rifle" shooting.

When that is done, I believe that some of the good old models, such as the Stevens Ideals, will again appear upon the market. But I don't believe that the military style, if followed exclusively,

will ever become universally popular. It's too expensive, in the first place, too mechanical and buries the individual far too much to ever appeal to the average rifle lover. For the Army it is ideal, there is no question about that; but the rank and file of the people are not in the Army and may never be. We had better encourage them to shoot a .32-40 smoke wagon than to not shoot at all.

You may imagine this is diverging from the original subject. I do not feel that way at all, for of all the rifles that have made for straight shooting in this country since the old Kentucky's, those that have come from the Stevens factory have had the greatest general influence. Stevens rifles have no halo of slaughtered game above them. They serve their purpose without taking life. They managed to serve the boy and the man well. They taught him, or them, to find the black on the target, and how to get real fun from the doing. With all due credit to the present-day high-velocity rifles and the like, yet I cannot help but feel that we owe more to the Stevens Schuetzen and the like rifles from the Winchester, Remington and Marlin plants



Joshua Stevens, Gunmaking Pioneer Who Made the Name "Stevens"
Famous Among Gun Cranks

the men who ran the matches, etc., were civilians, plain, ordinary, every-day wrinkled coat and baggy pants men of the offices and shops. The Army couldn't shoot in those days. Few majors, colonels, captains, etc., were there. Yet these men—men like Dr. Hudson and the many others the names of whom I cannot remember—are to be thanked because the Army can shoot today.

The man who used to take my brother and myself to these places was a worker in my father's office. He had a range in his back yard, at Paterson, N. J., I believe it was. I have shot there. You shot out the back window into a box of dirt next the alley fence. This man, Coons, I believe was his name, used to bring his rifle or pistol to the office with him, and then beat it, as we used to say, to the range as soon as the hour arrived. We, at our home, had a range of our own, 100 yards, with a dry goods box filled with dirt as a backstop and target holder. This heavy box was shot to pieces. Friends used to come to our place and we would all shoot. And for the most part they all brought some

than to any of these newer developments. The old rifles were made for experiment and every man was a potential discoverer. Only under such conditions was a Dr. Hudson or

ber, then sliding vertically upward to place. We claim for this action that it is easier and quicker of manipulation than any yet brought out, and, furthermore, it is an impossibility

action works smooth and certain. Of course, had it been heat-treated it would have been stonger, but, as a matter of fact, Chas. Newton, N. H. Hoberts and others who first developed the high-velocity .25 caliber rifles, selected this Stevens Ideal No. 44½ action, fitted with smokeless steel barrels and smaller firing pin. I find in the Outer's Book that in 1910 Neidner rechambered one of these, a .25-25 rifle, for Mr. Roberts to take the Krag Shell. Likewise Mr. Roberts shot this rifle for a number of years, and it then passed to Mr. B. W. Swan of Erie, Pa. In a letter from him in 1923 he told me that he owned this rifle for five years before parting with it. Mr. Newton, in another article in the Outer's Book, recommends either the Stevens Ideal 44½ or the O 44½ for making over into .25 caliber high-velocity rifles. Generally the firing pin was bushed to make it safer, but in another letter from Mr. Swan, mentioned



"The Stevens-Pope Special Model, with scope. This rifle has the special Pope finger guard, and other refinements found only on this special model. Is not listed in regular catalog, but in the special Stevens-Pope catalog. Listed at \$106 as shown."

a Dr. Mann brought out. Only such rifles have given us a Harry Pope, a Niedner, a Peterson, a Schoyne, etc. Let us at least drink, water, of course, to the memories of the rifles, the men and the days, for the most part gone by.

This Ideal No. 44 action held sway for some nine years. At the end of this time smokeless powder had become a reality in the rifle shooting game and the Stevens Company did not feel that the action was equal to the invisible possibilities of the new powder. For this reason, along about 1904 they brought out what they called their Stevens "Ideal" No. 44½. This rifle—that is, the action—had a drop-forged frame, whereas the old No. 44 was a malleable casting. This was, others to the contrary, one of the strongest single-shot actions ever produced in this country, and to me, at least, by far the most beautiful in outline, especially when finished in the neat case-hardening, as the Stevens rifles were wont to appear. This again was a take-down rifle, the barrel and frame screw-threads being eased up so that they would

to buckle the shell—an easy matter in other actions that have a sliding breech block."

AS a matter of fact, when the finger lever is started down the breech block starts straight down, and then after clearing the head of the cartridge rocks backward. On this downward movement it acts on the extractor, forcing it to extract the empty shell,



"Stevens Ideal No. 54, Schuetzen Special". Listed at \$68.00

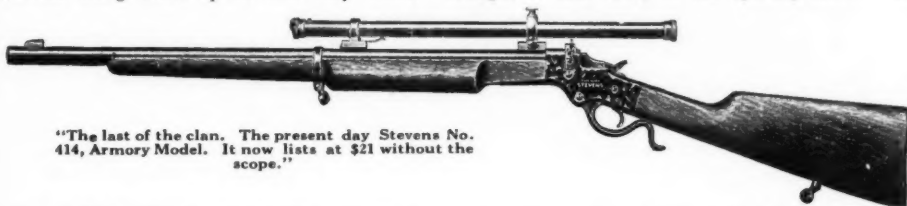
so that it is very easily completely withdrawn with the fingers. In those rifles of .22 caliber, my own, at least, an automatic ejector is provided that kicks the empty shell clear of the breech. On the first opening movement the pressure of the hammer is taken from the firing pin, and the hammer is brought to half cock, on the opening move-

above, he tells me that he has one of these Stevens rifles, Model 45, with 44½ action, .25-21 caliber, which he had Niedner rechambered to the .25-35 Winchester shell, and in it he was shooting 22 to 25 grains of du Pont No. 20 powder with an 86-grain jacketed bullet—this in the regular stock barrel.

These Ideal No. 44½ action rifles were made in all the different styles and carried the same alluring names as their predecessors. To further establish the strength of this action, please note that in the No. 52 cartridge, referred to before, these rifles were made special order for either the .30-30 or the .30-40 cartridges. Smokeless steel barrels were

furnished at an extra cost of \$3. This type of rifle was manufactured up to the time of the start of the World War, or about then. Possibly the catalogue specifications of a few of the models may be interesting. The following is taken from the Stevens Arms and Tool Company Catalogue No. 52:

"Stevens 'Ideal' No. 44½; barrel, half octagon, standard length for rim-fire, 24 inches;



"The last of the clan. The present day Stevens No. 414, Armory Model. It now lists at \$21 without the scope."

work easily by hand. In the Stevens Catalogue No. 52 the following may be seen, page 31:

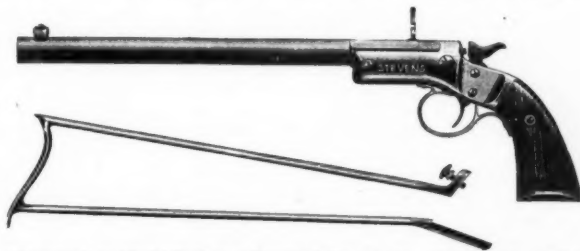
"Since smokeless powder has come into such general use, it became necessary for us to devise and perfect a model that we could guarantee without any hesitancy would stand excessive charges of smokeless powder. In offering this new action, we are positive it is sufficiently strong to stand any test. We have experimented with the most extreme charges of high-pressure, smokeless powder in this action, and have been unable, in any way whatsoever, to affect its efficiency in the least."

Continuing farther down the page: "Our new action is of the well known, sliding-bolt type, but in its application it is a radical departure from anything as yet put on the market. The bolt or block slides vertically in the frame. In loading, after the cartridge is inserted and the lever started, the breech block has, what we call, a rocking motion; that is, it starts forward and upward at the same time, seating the cartridge in the cham-

ment, not on the closing. On closing, the block starts upward headed toward the rear, but when about opposite the opening of the breech, or the bottom of the shell head, it jumps suddenly forward, forces the shell into the chamber, and from then on raises vertically into place. The block is solidly supported by the walls of the receiver on both sides, and only an explosion that would wreck the whole action could blow out the bolt. The hammer is cocked by the thumb for firing.

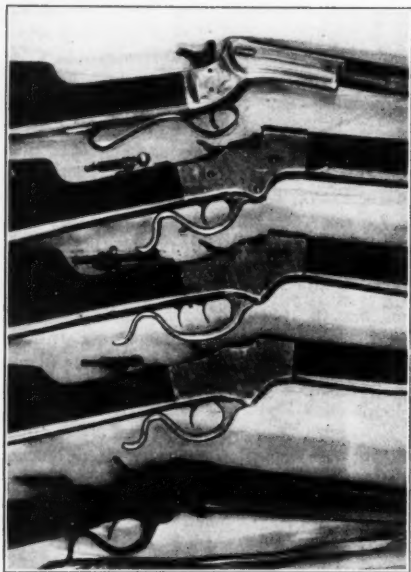
The design of the action is to me almost ideal. The trigger pull could be anything you wished. Double and single set-triggers were furnished as well as the regular plain trigger. There are no extra parts, the sear acts direct on the hammer.

It may not have been as speedy as the Ballard, but was capable of plenty of pep. The hammer fitted your thumb, and the whole



"Stevens New Model Pocket or Bicycle Rifle No. 40. Listed at from \$9.25 to \$12.50 according to barrel length."

for center-fire, 26 inches. Full octagon, \$2.00 extra. Frame, drop-forged and case-hardened, new action.



From top to bottom: Tip-Up 32 R. F., Ideal No. 44 32-40, Ideal 44 1/2 22 Long Rifle, Ideal 044 1/2 25-20, Favorite (late model) 25 R. F.

"Trigger—Single. (Single set-trigger, \$2.00 extra.) (Double set-trigger, \$6.00 extra.)

"Stock—Oiled walnut forearm same; regular rifle butt; length, 13 inches; drop, 3 inches.

"Ammunition—.22 Long Rifle R. F.; .22 Stevens-Pope Armory R. F.; .25 Stevens R. F.; .25-20 Stevens R. F.; .32 Long R. F.; .32 Long R. F.; .32-20 C. F.; .32-40 C. F.; .38-40 C. F.; .38-55 C. F.; .44-40 C. F.

"Special to order for 22 Short R. F.: .22-7-45 R. F.; .22-15-60 Stevens C. F.; .25-21 C. F.; .25-25 C. F.; .28-30-120 C. F.; .32-35 C. F.; .32 'Ideal' C. F.; .25-21 C. F.; .25-25 C. F.; .28-30-120 C. F.; .32-35 C. F.; .32 'Ideal' C. F.; etc., \$2.00 extra. Also made for .30-30 and .30-40 United States Government cartridges.

"Sights—Rocky Mountain front and sporting rear.

"Weight—24-inch barrel for R. F. cartridges, 7 pounds; 26-inch barrel for C. F. cartridges, 7 1/4 pounds.

"Price—Standard length of barrel, \$12.00. Extra lengths of barrel over standard, per two inches, \$2.00. No. 2 barrels for this model are our standard. No deviation will be allowed from this standard. Barrels cannot be furnished longer than 34 inches. With barrels made especially for smokeless powders, \$3.00 extra. Fitted with Stevens-Pope barrels. Write for prices. Shotgun butt, \$1.00 extra. Swiss butt, \$3.00 extra."

THE difference between this rifle and the No. 0 44 1/2 or "English Model" was that the latter had a No. 1 barrel, same lengths, shotgun butt stock, 13 1/2 inches long and with a 2 1/2-inch drop. It was not made for the .32-40, .38-55, .44-40, .30-30, .30-40, .32-35, .32 "Ideal," but for the rest as listed under the No. 44 1/2.

Skipping over now to the Stevens Ideal "Schuetzen Special," its specifications are as follows (shown in cut):

"Barrel—Half-octagon. Frame—Drop-forged, case hardened and engraved; new action. Heavy Swiss butt plate, case hardened. Lever of special design. Trigger—Double set. If single set-trigger is desired, deduct \$3.00 from list. Stock—Extra fancy walnut with beautifully modeled cheek piece, stock and forearm finely checked, all highly finished. Length of stock, 13 inches, drop 3 1/4 inches. Ammunition—Made for cartridges as described on pages devoted to ammunition. Sights—Our "H" sights (Globe interchangeable front and wind-gauge Vernier peep, with adjustable eye-cup) are standard and will be so fitted unless otherwise ordered. Weights and prices—With 30-inch barrel, weight 11 1/4 pounds, \$68.00. With 32-inch barrel, weight 11 3/4 pounds, \$70.00. Palm rest, \$5.00 extra. With No. 4 barrel, \$2.00 extra. With No. 5 barrel, \$5.00 extra. With barrels made especially for smokeless powders, \$3.00 extra. For Stevens-Pope equipment see Stevens-Pope special catalogue. This model was designed to meet all the requirements of rifleman who want the best. No expense has been



Details of the two Ideal Actions. No. 44 1/2 above and No. 44 below. Photo of two old Stevens catalogues

spared to attain this end. The best points of the most approved models have been adopted, making this the most complete rifle ever made for the style of shooting in vogue among German rifleman. Every rifle is carefully tested from a machine rest, and a 3 1/2-inch group of ten shots must be made at 200 yards, using the .28-30, .32-30 or .38-55 cartridges, to pass inspection."

With the "Walnut Hill" model, priced at \$42.00, a 4-inch group is guaranteed, while a 3 3/4-inch group is guaranteed for the "Schuetzen" No. 51 at \$60.00, and the "Schuetzen, Jr.," No. 52, at \$54.00. In this catalogue two models of "Lady" rifles are offered. One, No. 55, is the small Ideal No. 44 action, looks like the Favorite, and, as I remember it, it most likely was, and the other, No. 56, with the new drop-forged action, same as the 0 44 1/2, probably. The prices, etc., run very much the same in the old 1900 catalogue,

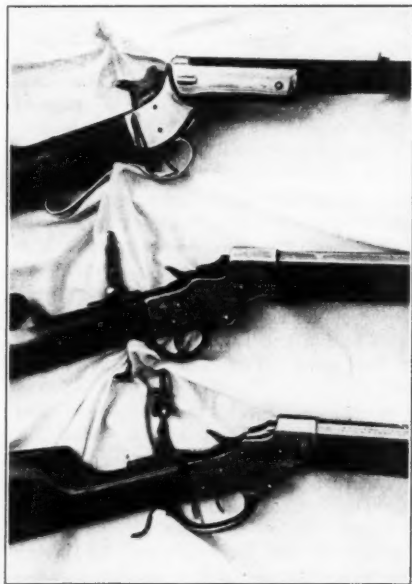
only, of course, the rifles there listed had the old style No. 44 Ideal action and not the later and much better No. 44 1/2 drop-forged action. As it happens, I personally own rifles with these three different actions, that is, the No. 44, the No. 44 1/2 and the No. 0 44 1/2 or Lady Model No. 56. My rifles are just plain stock rifles, but with all that I love them still.

As regards the Stevens-Pope rifles I will just ramble through the special catalogue for a moment. In regard to the Pope muzzle-loading system it says that groups of 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 inches smaller could be obtained this way over those fired from dirty barrels with bullet seated from the breech, and that one with bullets seated in the shell is entirely out of the game. The advantages of the "Stevens-Pope" system are stated as follows: "1—Accuracy. 2—Light labor. 3—Seating the bullet centrally without deforming the base, and fitting it perfectly to the bore. 4—The shape of the grooves holding bullet centrally upon upset. 5—Non-burning on qualities of the gain twist. 6—Perfect workmanship. 7—Ability to load from either breech or muzzle, and to clean and inspect from the breech. 8—The ability to shoot any charge desired by inserting shell first and loading both powder and bullet from the muzzle."

The prices of these outfits, including muzzle-loading barrel and outfit, untested, was \$40.00, or \$10.00 extra tested. "Ten-shot groups guaranteed as follows: .25 caliber, 3 1/2 inches or better across centers; .28 caliber, 3 inches or better; larger sizes, 2 1/2 inches or better."

Farther along on the same page it says: "We believe all our barrels are capable of shooting closer than 2-inch groups; with favorable conditions, they usually test closer than we guarantee."

The Stevens-Pope muzzle-loading outfit consisted of the barrel, false-muzzle, starter, ramrod, "Stevens-Pope" special muzzle-load-



The three main Stevens Actions, Tip-Up, Ideal No. 44, Ideal No. 44 1/2

ing mould, and lubricating pump. Barrels could be recut to the Pope system for \$30.00, including outfit, untested. .22 caliber barrels fitted to your action, came at \$20.00. Breech-loading barrels, same as muzzle-loading, "fitted to your action, extractor, forearm and sights," \$20.00. Recutting, \$12.00. The complete rifles ran in price from \$47.00 to \$82.00.

Barrels made of smokeless steel for the .30-30, .30-40 U. S., .32 Winchester Special, .32-40 and .38055 were furnished for \$20.00, fitted to your action. "The same ammunition in a "Stevens-Pope" barrel gives 40 feet a second greater velocity than in a United States Krag and a much more uniform velocity." Military barrels in the .30-40 and .22 calibers were furnished at \$20.00. The .22 caliber barrel was bored eccentric to the outside of the breech so that the regular extractor would extract the empty .22 caliber shell.

The Palma team of 1903 used "Stevens-Pope" barrels in their Krags. Stevens rifles hold and have held many, many records. I believe the remarkable record made by A. Hubalek of Brooklyn, N. Y., shooting off-hand, 100 shots, 75 feet, .22 caliber Stevens rifle, with a final score of 2484 out of a possible 2500, still stands as a world's record. This was made in 1911 at the Zettler Rifle Club Tournament in New York. T. K. Lee of Birmingham, Ala., made a score of 1999 out of a possible 2000 at 25 yards, with a Stevens and a scope sight.

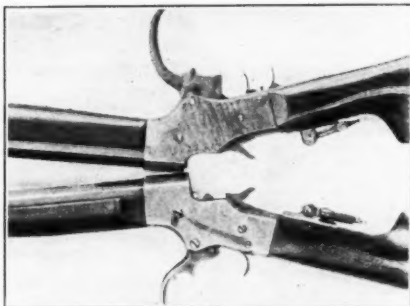
During the time the Stevens Arms and Tool Company was making history making rifles, they also turned out carloads of smaller rifles for boys, or any one else who wanted a good, cheap, little rifle.

Likewise Stevens telescope sights, and target pistols were produced. The Stevens factory brought out the great little .22 Long Rifle R. F., the .25 Stevens R. F., the .25-20 C. F., .25-21 C. F., .25-25 C. F., .22-15-60 Stevens C. F., .28-30-120 Stevens C. F. and the old .32-35-165 Stevens C. F. The company originally made fine tools as well as Tip-Up rifles. In looking over the old catalogue it would appear that the business grew by leaps and bounds. In 1895 they had 17,000 feet of floor space and worked 44 men, while in about 1902 or 1903, I guess, they had 12½ acres of floor space and worked more than 1,000 men. For some deep, mysterious reason many arms companies refuse

to put dates on their catalogues. Maybe it is bad luck, but, at any rate, it does help so much when you want to decide a question 25 years after the thing was printed.

I have found a lot of pleasure in reading the old catalogues. The one of 1900 has a number of stories in it, among them being "A Bald-faced Grizzly in Camp." Many of you, no doubt, remember it. How the writer killed a bear with a .25 R. F. Stevens pocket rifle, after making a sieve of him. Once in a while some one will let out a howl about these same old Stevens rifles. So far as I am concerned, I feel like the old woman who kissed the cow—"Every one to their choice." Certainly no finer specimens of rifle making have been produced than the finer grades of Stevens. The lower priced models surely were as good or better than others, offered at equal price, at the time from other concerns.

But the days of the old Schuetzen rifles is in the past. The days of the Stevens Ideal rifles with the No. 44½ action are apparently gone. Certainly you can now and then pick one up from a private party, but few are ever offered for sale, and you and I both know that there must be thousands of them stuck away, cherished by their lucky owners. The owners don't like to part with them;

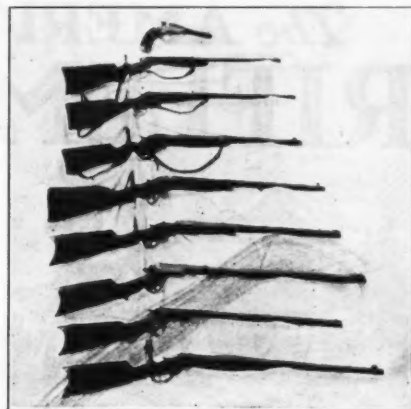


Comparison, Side by side. The block in the No. 44½ slides vertically against solid shoulders of the receiver. The No. 44 is a malleable casting, the No. 44½ is a drop forging.

there is that something about them that mere words will not express. They represent so much of the past, of the days we, who will in the next ten years be losing our teeth, hold dear. These memories are of the kind that bring no regrets. The records they made no suffering, the God of Guns has no score of slaughter to mark up against them.

Today the only ghosts of the Stevens heroes of the past are the present Stevens Ideal No. 44, changed somewhat, but very much the same as ever, the Armory Model No. 414, along with the ever popular Stevens "Favorite," heading a line of small rifles. The only Tip-Up arm till made is the No. 35 Off-Hand pistol. A .22 caliber repeater may also be added to the list. But look as one will, there is no shadow even of the old line of favorites that were so common before the war.

A volume could easily be written of



Our collection of Stevens Rifles. The top three belong to the boys. Notice the third from the top, 10¼ in. stock 20 in. barrel, 25 Stevens R. F. Best boys rifle I have ever seen. 4, 044½-52-20, 22 in. barrel, 5, No. 44-32-40, 24 in. barrel, first rifle I ever owned. 6, Tip-Up-32 long Rifle, 28 in. barrel. 7, Tip-Up-22 Long Rifle, 26 in. barrel. 8, 44½-22 Long Rifle 28 in. barrel, set triggers. The pistol is for good measure

the hectic days during which the Stevens rifles were at their zenith. In writing this I have had visions of the old Zettler Bros.' shooting gallery on 23rd Street, in little old New York. Those were the days of the Spanish war when the boys ate embalmed beef and died like flies of the fever. The days of Roosevelt, then the Rough Rider, always the gentleman, the hunter and the patriot. The days when "Rag Time" was the limit and everybody got a laugh out of the "Yellow Kid." Yes, the days when big dray loads of filled kegs rolled down the street. When the West was West and East was the whole works.

Maybe some similar thoughts will well up in your mind. Maybe some of you younger flapper chasers will have more consideration for we old fossils when we rave over our old smoke wagons or whatever you please to call them. Perhaps you will catch a whiff of the old-time American spirit, for it has all been brought about by a name on a mute combination of wood and steel. On the barrel end is impressed the word, "Stevens," and like the magic carpet it is able to waft us back into the past.

Who knows but what we might be able to pave the way to another Stevens Schuetzen. Even though it be merely the present Stevens Ideal No. 44 dolled up with Schuetzen stock, cheek piece, Swiss butt plate, palm rest, etc. Who knows that there might not be a possibility of again seeing the little "Favorite" dressed up again like a "Lady" model. Sounds good, anyway, doesn't it? And if ever we do see these dreams come true, my candid opinion is that the Stevens Arms Company will have to be the hovering angel to bring it all about. The fly in the ointment is, however, will the "deer people" buy them if they are made? At any rate, don't take me for a Stevens salesman, for what I have are not for sale, but just take a hunch from me. If you hanker for a real single shot, one that will fill the eye as well as the bull, just you save up and when your eagle eye spots one, nail it. Sure, I mean a Stevens Ideal rifle.



The Famous Stevens "Tip-Up" model

The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION, PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY ON THE FIRST AND FIFTEENTH DAYS AT 1108 WOODWARD BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Don't Slam the Door, Mac!

OVER in St. Louis, Mo., they've had an epidemic of flivver sheiks, who for some three years have been holding up drug stores and filling stations to get the wherewith to entertain the shebas without the necessity of toil. Goldburn H. Wilson, Jr., who owns a drug store in that town—and reads the newspapers—decided that some day his turn would come. Believing in preparedness, he took up revolver practice, shooting some forty rounds a week and acquiring considerable skill both in slow and rapid fire.

On October 29 he got his chance. Two robbers entered his store and ordered his clerk to lie on the floor while they rifled the cash register. Mr. Wilson was behind the prescription counter. He saw what was going on and opened fire. The robbers ran. A little later they staggered into a hospital. Each robber had two bullets in him—a score of 40 out of a possible 50. All the wounds were critical.

Chief of Police Gerg of St. Louis gave Mr. Wilson a rising vote of thanks.

"I wish more business men would take up revolver shooting," he said. "They could fit up revolver ranges in the basements of their stores and learn to kill off the hold-ups."

That would seem to indicate that Judge McAdoo, the famous anti-gun law drummer isn't going to sell much hoakum in St. Louis. One hopes he'll close the door gently after Chief Gerg kisses him goodbye.

This Isn't News!

THE city editors in Chicago are slipping. The proof is the following story from a leading Chicago daily:

"Nine policemen shot it out late last night in front of the Parker

& Parker drug store, 2100 West Chicago Avenue, with three bandits whose coming had been eagerly awaited. Fifty or more bullets were discharged with the net result that one policeman was shot in the hand and the bandits escaped."

The editor who passed that little yarn is holding down the chair once occupied by Fred Hall, one of the greatest city editors of all time. Hall insisted that his reporters profit by the observation of Horace Greeley that "if a dog bites a man it isn't news, but if a man bites a dog it's a good story."

"When you're writing a hail-storm story," Hall was wont to tell his staff, "don't bother to tell the public that the hailstones melted. They know it. If by any chance the hailstones fail to melt, find out why and tell all about it. It's the unusual that's news."

The point, unfortunately, is that the besting of Chicago police in gun-fights with bandits is usual. When police begin killing off the bandits it will be the parallel of Hall's hailstones. The public will be surprised. It will want to know why. The reason for such an unusual occurrence will be that police commanders will have learned that it is as necessary for the policeman to be expert with the tools of his trade as it is for the carpenter, the bricklayer or any other mechanic. The revolver is one of the most important tools in the police trade. A policeman should be able to use it as efficiently as a carpenter uses his hammer.

"The Vineyard"

KIPLING, bard of the fighting man, whose best work will live in barracks and camp long after his critics are forgotten, has written a bit of verse called "The Vineyard." The theme is based on the biblical story of the workers who came at the close of the day, yet received the same wages as those who had borne the heat and burden. It is generally accepted as a slap at the United States. Some professional patriots have become quite excited about it. They have been abusing Kipling and talking of boycotting him. All of which is piffle. To boycott Kipling's Barrack Room Ballads, Plain Tales from the Hills, Kim, etc., because, in a most un-Kiplingesque bit of doggerel, he has voiced a protest against American swank which no Britisher can quite understand is about as reasonable as to boycott Homer because the omelet one got in a Greek restaurant was not all it should have been.

The plain truth is that Kipling doesn't understand the American temperament and never will. He's a Britisher of the old school—the school that regarded it as rotten bad form for a chap to blow his own horn, even though he'd accomplished wonders.

The American fashion is different. When we hit the ball on the nose we believe in telling the world about it. The modest violet doesn't get anywhere in this country. It pays to advertise and we all do it. We're good and we not only admit it, but broadcast it. In England that's rotten bad form. In this country it's the thing to do. We do it, individually and collectively. We do it concerning our part in the World War. We haven't a bit of objection to the British doing it. But they won't. Since they won't, we'll do a bit of it for them and get it into the record that no braver men ever stepped than the Britishers who fought in the World War. But our ways are not their ways. Their ways get on our nerves now and then. Our pleasant little Rotary custom of telling how good we were and are got on Kipling's. We gave him a pain. He took it out in verse. It wasn't such good verse, but he's done some verse that's great.

Let's read his good stuff and forget his little peeve. Kipling's all right.

THE American Rifleman—membership in N.R.A. included—now costs \$3.00 a year. The combination used to cost \$4.00. Can anyone think of a better Christmas present to an outdoors man?

No holdups since the Marines have been on the mail trains. Maybe someone has tipped off the crooks that rifle practice is part of the Marine training course.

Speaking of the Legion's pilgrimage to France: Does anyone know how many M. P.'s are going along?

Ohio Regional Shoot

By Dr. M. E. McManes

IN spite of very unfavorable conditions, rifle fans of Ohio and vicinity once more demonstrated sufficient enthusiasm for the sport to stage a very successful shoot at Harrisburg, Ohio, September 1 to 6.

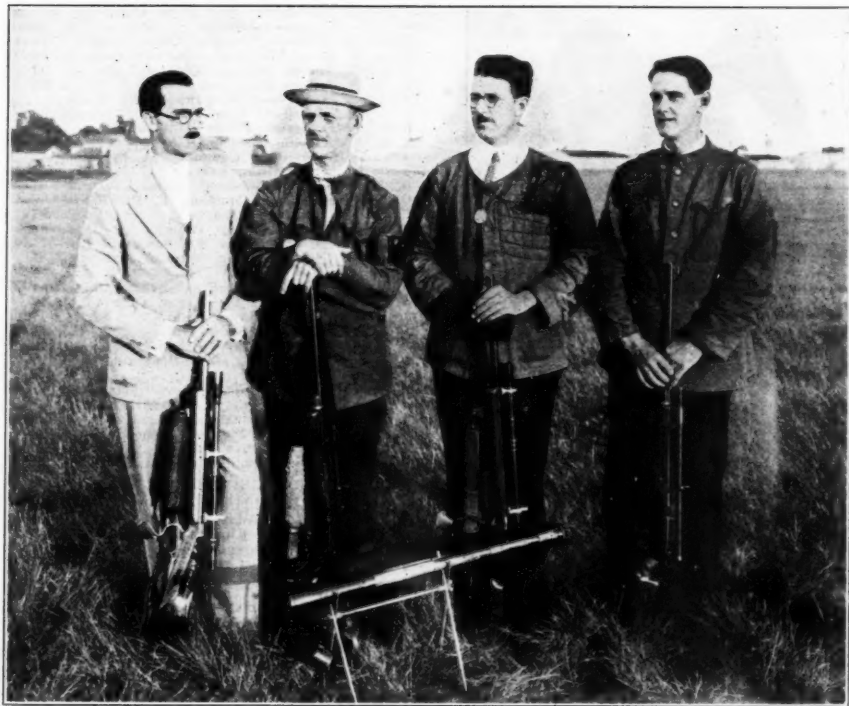
Owing to the short time in which to prepare for the matches, it was impossible to properly advertise the affair, yet in the three weeks previous to holding the matches a bulletin was sent out each week to all clubs and individuals who, it was thought, might be interested. This resulted in gathering in 94 of the most cheerful, glad-handed marksmen it has ever been our lot to see on an Ohio

the 5th Corps Area, were at the range to encourage competitors and to instruct the Army unit to leave nothing undone that might interfere with the success of the shoot.

Immediate control of all activities was placed in the hands of Capt. Jones of Company I of Ft. Hayes. That Capt. Jones made a hit with every one present, civilian and soldier alike, was soon evident. Everything about the camp, sleeping quarters, mess and range were handled in the most proficient manner. There was no room for criticism, jangle nor jar of any kind at any time during the entire week of the matches.

week and all civilians marveled at the excellence of the meals served.

The weather man tried hard to put us out of business every day and most of the time at night. We succeeded, however, in completing each match as scheduled except the Special Dewar. We were rained out twice during this match and finally had to complete it the next day. The excellent scores made under the almost impossible conditions in this match convince us that Ohio will be heard from in the Dewar tryouts at Camp Perry next year. There was not a single hour of the entire week that even simulated ideal conditions. The worst being at the time scheduled for the Special Dewar, yet our



Winners of the four man team match, Small Bore, left to right, H. H. Jacobs, Ben. Riley, J. R. Moser, W. A. Ferguson, all of Dayton Rifle Club.

rifle range. It was quite a reminder of the goodfellowship so characteristic of Sea Girt in July.

Our first efforts to put on the match were met with the most encouraging response from the late Maj. Gen. Howze, who then was commanding the 5th Corps Area. He immediately instructed Major Kaempfer to make all necessary arrangements and preparations that the matches might be as successful as possible with the limited means at our disposal.

Gen. Howze' donation of \$10 toward a general expense fund was another evidence of his belief in preparedness in the form of efficient rifle training. In the demise of Gen. Howze, which recently occurred, Ohio lost one of the best friends of the rifle it ever had.

Both Maj. Gen. Howze and Maj. Kaempfer, together with members of the staff of

A squaw camp was provided for competitors bringing their families. This was patronized quite liberally and the presence of the fair sex added that touch of life to the camp that took away all thought of dullness.

Between the squaw camp and the men's quarters a headquarters tent was erected where all could gather day or night for registration, making entries, observe bulletins and chat over affairs of interest. Many a tale of past events was related that would make interesting reading if transcribed as told.

Company I, 10th Infantry, was quartered at one end of the camp with mess tent between it and the civilian quarters. Altogether, this made an ideal layout for a match of this size and caliber.

Everybody was put in good humor the first day by reason of the excellent menu served. This spirit was maintained throughout the



F. W. Williams, Dayton Rifle Club, with loving cup won in O. R. C. match also won 600 yard Any Rifle match .30 cal.

ten high men averaged 386, with A. E. Hart leading with 392. The high quality of marksmanship under adverse conditions was also demonstrated in the East and West Match (Palma Course), where the ten high men all scored 220 or better. In the Individual Long Range Match (Peters Trophy) it was merely a question of how many V's, as each of the ten high men shot a possible.

The bulk of the small-bore honors was carried off by members of the Dayton Rifle Club, with H. H. Jacobs and W. A. Ferguson leading.

This was one of the times when wind dopers were really "it," yet the peculiar swirls and varying wind velocity fooled even the best of them. To make possibles at 200 yards was a real feat of marksmanship.

The .30 caliber shooting did not show to its best advantage because in nearly all cases the regulation Springfield as issued was used with war-time ammunition.

Ft. Benjamin Harrison of Indiana had sent over a nice squad under command of Sgt. Reneau of Company F. These boys were doing remarkably well with the rifles and ammunition at hand and finally becoming disgusted after losing the two-man match at 200 yards by two points, Sgt. Reneau decided to take his partner, Cpl. Souders of Company K, to the front in the 600-yard, two-man team match. Securing some Peters 180-grain ammunition, they cleaned up this match with four points to spare.

The boys from Ft. Benjamin Harrison were dangerous opponents at all times, and with better ammunition would no doubt have carried off the bulk of the .30 cal. prizes.

Ft. Thomas of Kentucky was also represented and W. C. Ruth of that contingent showed that his Camp Perry training made him a marksman to be reckoned with in all matches.

Owing to State Fair and other civic activities at Columbus demanding military representation, Ft. Hayes was not able to send its crack marksmen, but was well represented along the firing line. An eleventh-hour match was arranged for the O. R. C. of the Fifth Corps Area and F. W. Williams of Dayton carried home a very appropriate loving cup for his skill in winning the match.

There was a total of 94 competitors who entered one or more of the matches. With very limited range facilities and frequent interruptions on account of rain, we were kept quite busy to shoot through the entire schedule. We had but five target carriers, but fortunately these were of the double variety and were used as double carriers giving us the equal of ten target frames. We got around the old difficulty of using the double target by numbering each frame and giving each competitor a number corresponding to his frame. As large, easily legible numbers were placed on the target frames, the method worked as well as the single carrier, but giving us the advantage of more rapid firing and less help, as one pit man and one scorer could easily take care of two competitors.

Lieut. Hooper, who was in charge of the pit detail, developed the most remarkable efficiency both in telephone communication and pit service it has been the writer's privilege to see. There were hours at a time when the telephone operators might just as well have been taking their afternoon nap so far as the need for their services were concerned.

Capt. Richard of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company was present and added materially to the interest of the gathering by forming an impromptu school of instruction, in which he demonstrated proper methods of taking position, sighting, trigger squeeze, etc. His advice and instructions were greatly appreciated.

W. C. Anderson of the Peters Cartridge Company proved a great help to us in his capacity of assistant and all-around good worker. It must have done his heart good to see the ammunition he was representing carry off so many prizes both in .22 and .30 caliber.

While these regional matches cannot be

compared to Camp Perry affairs, this one was easily equal both in quantity and quality to any of the other past matches shot in Ohio.

Many lessons were learned, and should it be necessary to again conduct regional matches our experience would prove of benefit in greatly increasing efficiency.

Financially, we were quite fortunate to pull out on the right side of the ledger by a



Mrs. H. H. Jacobs, Mascot, through whose winning ways a generous "free will offering" was taken up which kept the meet out of the financial hole.

few dollars, in spite of the fact the 75 per cent of the entry fees was returned in cash prizes.

In the writer's opinion, the greatest benefit secured from this match was the most convincing demonstration that full and harmonious co-operation between the military and civilian will prove the ultimate success of rifle shooting both as a sport and as preparation for emergency in national defense.

Scores follow:

.30 CAL. ANY-RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIP (200 yards; fired Sept. 1, 1926)		
No.	Name and Address	Score
1.	J. R. Moser, Dayton, Ohio (\$4.75).....	94
2.	A. E. Hart, Cleveland, Ohio (\$3.95).....	93
3.	J. R. Satava, Cleveland, Ohio (\$3.15).....	90
4.	Sgt. L. Reneau, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind. (\$2.35).....	89
5.	A. F. Frederick, Kings Mills, Ohio (\$1.55).....	89
6.	H. S. Miller, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	89
7.	Sgt. H. K. McCready, Company E, Ft. Benjamin, Ind.....	88
8.	Cpl. J. E. Young, Company K, Ft. Benjamin, Ind.....	87
9.	S. W. Williams, Dayton, Ohio.....	87
10.	Sgt. C. M. Wise, Company B, Ft. Benjamin, Harrison, Ind.....	86
11.	Cpl. H. Souders, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.....	86
12.	F. D. Elwell, Dayton, Ohio.....	86
13.	G. Hatton, Ft. Hayes, Ohio.....	85
14.	Sgt. P. A. Stevens, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.....	85
15.	B. Kaskey, Ft. Hayes, Ohio.....	84
16.	Cpl. R. Cattani, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.....	82
17.	Cpl. M. Humpel, Ft. Hayes, Ohio.....	79
18.	J. Temples, Ft. Hayes, Ohio.....	77
19.	J. R. Byerly, Piqua, Ohio.....	75
20.	R. Turner, Ft. Hayes, Ohio.....	68
21.	S. Wiczorkiewicz, Ft. Hayes, Ohio.....	65

.30 CAL. ANY-RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIP (600 yards; fired Sept. 1, 1926)		
No.	Name and Address	Score
1.	F. W. Williams, Dayton, Ohio (\$4.80).....	99-14
2.	A. E. Hart, Cleveland, Ohio (\$3.60).....	99-10
3.	J. R. Moser, Dayton, Ohio (\$2.40).....	97
4.	H. S. Miller, Cincinnati, Ohio (\$1.20).....	96
5.	Sgt. P. A. Stevens, Company E, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.....	93
6.	A. F. Frederick, Kings Mills, Ohio.....	92
7.	L. B. Vencil, Otsego, Ohio.....	91
8.	Cpl. H. Souders, Company K, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.....	90
9.	J. R. Satava, Cleveland, Ohio.....	87- 6
10.	Sgt. L. Reneau, Company F, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.....	87- 4
11.	C. Carson, Ft. Hayes, Ohio.....	86
12.	Sgt. H. K. McCready, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.....	85
13.	F. D. Elwell, Dayton, Ohio.....	85
14.	M. H. Howard, Ft. Thomas, Ky.....	83
15.	W. Russell O'Neill, Steubenville, Ohio.....	81
16.	Cpl. M. Humpel, Ft. Hayes, Ohio.....	79
17.	R. Turner, Ft. Hayes, Ohio.....	77
18.	G. Hatton, Ft. Hayes, Ohio.....	70
19.	B. Dawson, Ft. Hayes, Ohio.....	70
20.	Cpl. J. C. Young, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.....	61
21.	Sgt. C. N. Wise, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.....	28
22.	B. Kaskey, Ft. Hayes, Ohio.....	15
23.	Cpl. R. Cattani, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.....	14
24.	S. Wiczorkiewicz, Ft. Hayes, Ohio.....	11

.30 CAL. CLUB MEMBERS' MATCH (200 and 600 yards. Fired Sept. 2, 1926)		
No.	Name and Address	Score
1.	A. F. Frederick, Kings Mills, Ohio (\$5.10).....	95
2.	J. R. Moser, Dayton, Ohio (\$3.80).....	93
3.	Sgt. L. Reneau, Company F, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind. (\$2.55).....	93
4.	W. C. Ruth, Ft. Thomas, Ky. (\$1.30).....	93
5.	H. S. Miller, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	92
6.	A. E. Hart, Cleveland, Ohio.....	91
7.	Sgt. C. N. Wise, Company B, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.....	89
8.	Cpl. H. Souders, Company K, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.....	89
9.	G. Hatton, Ft. Hayes, Ohio.....	88
10.	F. D. Elwell, Dayton, Ohio.....	88
11.	R. Turner, Ft. Hayes, Ohio.....	88
12.	B. Kaskey, Ft. Hayes, Ohio.....	87
13.	J. R. Satava, Cleveland, Ohio.....	87
14.	F. W. Williams, Dayton, Ohio.....	84
15.	Sgt. P. A. Stevens, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.....	84
16.	Cpl. R. Cattani, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.....	84
17.	C. Carson, Ft. Hayes, Ohio.....	81
18.	Cpl. M. Humpel, Ft. Hayes, Ohio.....	81
19.	Sgt. H. K. McCready, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.....	80
20.	J. R. Byerly, Piqua, Ohio.....	80
21.	L. B. Vencil, Otsego, Ohio.....	77
22.	Cpl. J. C. Young, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.....	76
23.	Lt. C. W. Hooper, Ft. Hayes, Ohio.....	75
24.	E. M. Brill, Otsego, Ohio.....	67

.30 CAL. TWO-MAN TEAM (200 yards. Fired Sept. 3, 1926)		
No.	Name and Address	Score
1.	H. S. Miller, Cincinnati, Ohio, 45, and A. F. Frederick, Kings Mills, Ohio, 45 (\$9.45).....	90
2.	Sgt. L. Reneau, Company F, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., 44, and Cpl. H. Souders, 44 (\$4.05).....	88
3.	G. Hatton, Ft. Hayes, Ohio, 45, and B. Kaskey, Ft. Hayes, Ohio, 42.....	87
4.	Cpl. R. Cattani, Company L, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., 43, and Cpl. J. C. Young, Company K, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, 42.....	85
5.	J. R. Satava, Cleveland, Ohio, 41, and E. A. Hart, Cleveland, Ohio, 42.....	83
6.	W. C. Ruth, Ft. Thomas, Ky., 46, and M. H. Howard, Ft. Thomas, Ky., 37.....	83

7. Sgt. H. K. McCready, Company E, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., 42, and Sgt. P. A. Stevens, Company E, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., 40.....	82
8. G. B. Steffy, Company L, Ft. Hayes, Ohio, 40, and C. Carson, Company K, Ft. Hayes, Ohio, 2.....	82
9. F. W. Williams, Dayton, Ohio, 39, and Sgt. C. N. Wise, Company B, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., 43.....	82
10. F. D. Elwell, Dayton, Ohio, 42, and C. R. Mock, Company K, Ft. Hayes, Ohio, 39.....	81
11. W. C. L. Wm. Ft. Hayes, Ohio, 42, and S. M. Goins, Ft. Hayes, Ohio, 37.....	79
12. R. Turner, Ft. Hayes, Ohio, 34, and Cpl. M. Humpel, Ft. Hayes, Ohio, 39.....	73

30 CAL. TWO-MAN TEAM MATCH (600 yards. Fired Sept. 3, 1926)

No.	Name and Address	Score
1. Sgt. L. Reneau, Company F, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., 49, and Cpl. H. Souder, Company K, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., 46 (\$7.35).....		95
2. F. W. Williams, Dayton, Ohio, 47, and Sgt. C. N. Wise, Company B, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., 44 (\$3.15).....		91
3. H. S. Miller, Cincinnati, Ohio, 46, and A. F. Frederick, Kings Mills, Ohio, 45.....		91
4. Cpl. M. Humpel, Ft. Hayes, Ohio, 45, and R. Turner, Ft. Hayes, Ohio, 44.....		89
5. G. Hatton, Ft. Hayes, Ohio, 43, and B. Caskey, Ft. Hayes, Ohio, 46.....		89
6. W. C. Ruth, Ft. Thomas, Ky., 47, and M. H. Howard, Ft. Thomas, Ky., 42.....		89
7. Cpl. R. Cattani, Company L, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., 43, and Cpl. J. C. Young, Company K, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., 43.....		86
8. A. E. Hart, Cleveland, Ohio, 44, and F. D. Elwell, Dayton, Ohio, 42.....		86
9. Sgt. H. K. McCready, Company E, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., 44, and Sgt. P. A. Stevens, Company E, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., 39.....		83
10. G. B. Steffy, Ft. Hayes, Company L, 41, and C. Carson, Company K, Ft. Hayes, Ohio, 41.....		82
11. W. R. O'Neill, Steubenville, Ohio, 39, and L. D. Lippincott, Ft. Hayes, Ohio, 40.....		79
12. W. C. L. Wm. Ft. Hayes, Ohio, 44, and C. R. Mock, Ft. Hayes, Ohio, 31.....		75
13. J. L. Runion, Ft. Hayes, Ohio, 31, and S. M. Goins, Ft. Hayes, Ohio, 36.....		67

30 CAL. RE-ENTRY MATCHES

(Scores of winners only are given)
Any Rifle, 200 Yards

No.	Name and Address	Score
1. J. R. Satava, Cleveland, Ohio (\$4.25).....		139
2. H. S. Miller, Cincinnati, Ohio (\$4.25).....		139
3. A. E. Hart, Cleveland, Ohio (\$2.50).....		138
4. F. W. Williams, Dayton, Ohio (\$1.25).....		136
Any Rifle, 600 Yards		
1. A. E. Hart, Cleveland, Ohio (\$5.00).....		148
2. F. W. Williams, Dayton, Ohio (\$3.00).....		148
3. J. R. Moser, Dayton, Ohio (\$2.00).....		145
Service Rifle, 200 Yards		
1. A. Frederick, Kings Mills, Ohio (\$3.00).....		136
2. A. E. Hart, Cleveland, Ohio (\$3.00).....		136
Service Rifle, 600 Yards		
1. A. F. Frederick, Kings Mills, Ohio (\$3.50).....		148
2. H. S. Miller, Cincinnati, Ohio (\$2.10).....		141
3. J. R. Moser, Dayton, Ohio (\$1.40).....		134

1926—SMALL BORE

INDIVIDUAL LONG-RANGE MATCH

(Peters Trophy; 175 yards; 2 sighters and 20 shots for record; C-5 target. Fired Sept. 4, 1926)

No.	Name and Address	Score
1. J. Beedle, Kings Mills, Ohio, B. S. A. rifle, Peters ammunition, Fec. sight (gold medal and \$7.50).....		100-17
2. A. F. Frederick, Kings Mills, Ohio, B. S. A. rifle, Peters ammunition, Fec. sight (bronze medal and \$6.00).....		100-16
3. J. R. Moser, Dayton, Ohio, Special rifle, Peters ammunition, Fec. sight (bronze medal and \$4.50).....		100-15
4. D. Arnold, Mansfield, Ohio, W-52 rifle, U. S. ammunition, Fec. sight (bronze medal and \$3.60).....		100-15
5. H. H. Jacobs, Dayton, Ohio, Pet.-Bal. rifle, Peters ammunition, Fec. sight (bronze medal and \$3.00).....		100-15
6. A. E. Hart, Cleveland, Ohio, W-52 rifle, Peters ammunition, Fec. sight (bronze medal and \$1.50).....		100-14
7. J. E. Miller, Hillsboro, Ohio, W-52 rifle, Peters ammunition, 5-A sight (bronze medal and \$1.50).....		100-14
8. Dr. M. E. McManes, Piqua, Ohio, W-52 rifle, Peters ammunition, Fec. sight (bronze medal and 90c).....		100-13
9. H. King, Cleveland, Ohio, W-52 rifle, Peters ammunition, Fec. sight (bronze medal and 75c).....		100-12
10. R. B. O'Neill, Steubenville, Ohio, W-52 rifle, Win. ammunition, Fec. sight (bronze medal and 75c).....		100-8
11. W. A. Ferguson, Dayton, Ohio, W-52 rifle, Win. ammunition, Stev. sight.....		99-14
12. J. R. Satava, Cleveland, Ohio, W-52 rifle.....		99-12
13. W. Rostron, Sidney, Ohio.....		99-11
14. F. D. Wilson, Kings Mills, Ohio.....		99-10
15. Benj. Riley, Dayton, Ohio.....		99-9
16. W. V. Mounts, Kings Mills, Ohio.....		98-14
17. H. S. Miller, Cincinnati, Ohio.....		98-12

18. E. Hale, Wilmington, Ohio.....	98-10
19. O. W. Hale, Wilmington, Ohio.....	98-10
20. A. H. Hofer, Dayton, Ohio.....	98-10
21. S. Hathaway, Hillsboro, Ohio.....	98-9
22. E. Snyder, Kings Mills, Ohio.....	97-15
23. A. J. Yearley, Piqua, Ohio.....	97-12
24. W. H. Richard, Bloomdale, Ohio.....	97-9
25. E. Q. Starr, Delaware, Ohio.....	97-9
26. H. B. Clark, Kings Mills, Ohio.....	96-10
27. F. L. Well, Dayton, Ohio.....	96-9
28. H. L. Johns, Dayton, Ohio.....	96-9
29. R. W. McGee, Brewster, Ohio.....	96-7
30. M. L. Bonta, Wilmington, Ohio.....	95-11
31. J. J. Healey, Kings Mills, Ohio.....	95-10
32. E. C. Smith, Delaware, Ohio.....	93-8
33. E. M. Farris, Portsmouth, Ohio.....	95-7
34. S. H. McGinness, Brewster, Ohio.....	94-6
35. J. J. Noonan, Columbus, Ohio.....	93-10
36. O. D. Foster, Delaware, Ohio.....	93-7
37. C. E. Hicks, Piqua, Ohio.....	91-10
38. B. W. Schlagheck, Kings Mills, Ohio.....	88-1
39. W. R. O'Neill, Steubenville, Ohio.....	85-5
40. L. D. Lippincott, Ft. Hayes, Ohio.....	85-5

INTER-CLUB TEAM MATCH

(Two sighters and 20 shots for record, 200 yards; C-5 target. Fired Sept. 4, 1926)

No.	Name and Address	Score
1. W. A. Ferguson, Dayton R. C., W-52 rifle, Win. ammunition, Stev. sight, 98-9; J. R. Moser, Dayton R. C., Special rifle, Peters ammunition, Fec. sight, 96-9; H. H. Jacobs, Dayton R. C., Pet.-Bal. rifle, Peters ammunition, Fec. sight, 96-9, and Benj. Riley, Dayton R. C., W-52 rifle, Peters ammunition, 5-A sight, 95-8 (silver medals and \$9.00).....		385-35
2. S. Hathaway, Hillsboro R. C., W-52 rifle, Peters ammunition, 5-A sight, 97-10; W. H. Richard, Hillsboro R. C., W-52 rifle, Win. ammunition, 5-A sight, 97-6; J. E. Miller, Hillsboro R. C., W-52 rifle, Peters ammunition, 5-A sight, 97-8, and M. L. Bonta, Hillsboro R. C., W-52 rifle, Peters ammunition, 5-A sight, 94-5 (bronze medals and \$5.40).....		385-29
3. F. D. Wilson, Deerfield R. C., Special rifle, Peters ammunition, Fec. sight, 97-13; J. Beedle, Deerfield R. C., B. S. A. rifle, Peters ammunition, Fec. sight, 97-11; A. Frederick, Deerfield R. C., B. S. A. rifle, Peters ammunition, Fec. sight, 95-8, and W. V. Mounts, Deerfield R. C., B. S. A. rifle, Peters ammunition, Fec. sight, 93-10 (bronze medals and \$3.60).....		382-41
4. A. E. Hart, N. E. O. G. C. L., W-52 rifle, Peters ammunition, Fec. sight, 100-12; D. Arnold, N. E. O. G. C. L., W-52 rifle, U. S. ammunition, Fec. sight, 97-9; J. R. Satava, N. E. O. G. C. L., W-52 rifle, Peters ammunition, Fec. sight, 91-5; H. King, N. E. O. G. C. L., W-52 rifle, Peters ammunition, Fec. sight, 89-8.....		377-34
5. Dr. McManes, Piqua R. C., 94-7; A. J. Yearley, Piqua R. C., 93-10; W. Rostron, Piqua R. C., 92-8, and C. E. Hicks, Piqua R. C., 92-6.....		373-31
6. H. L. Johns, Dayton R. C. No. 2, 94-9; F. Williams, Dayton R. C. No. 2, 94-6; A. Hofer, Dayton R. C. No. 2, 92-12, and F. Elwell, Dayton R. C. No. 2, 88-4.....		369-31

SMALL BORE SPECIAL DEWAR MATCH

(Fired Sept. 5, 1926)

No.	Name and Address	Score
1. A. E. Hart, Cleveland, Ohio, W-52 rifle, Peters ammunition (\$7.00).....		392
2. Ben Riley, Dayton, Ohio, W-52 rifle, Peters ammunition (\$5.55).....		387
3. E. M. Farris, Portsmouth, Ohio, W-52 rifle, West. ammunition (\$4.15).....		387
4. A. J. Yearley, Piqua, Ohio, W-52 rifle, Peters ammunition (\$3.45).....		386
5. H. H. Jacobs, Dayton, Ohio, Pet.-Bal. rifle, Peters ammunition (\$2.75).....		386
6. J. R. Moser, Dayton, Ohio, Spec. rifle, Peters ammunition (\$2.10).....		385
7. F. D. Wilson, Kings Mills, Ohio, Spec. rifle, Peters ammunition (\$1.35).....		385
8. W. V. Mounts, Kings Mills, Ohio, B. S. A. rifle, Peters ammunition (70c).....		385
9. C. E. Hicks, Piqua, Ohio, W-52 rifle, Peters ammunition (70c).....		384
10. E. Hale, Wilmington, Ohio, W-52 rifle, Peters ammunition.....		383
11. J. Beedle, South Lebanon, Ohio.....		382
12. W. A. Ferguson, Dayton, Ohio.....		381
13. F. D. Elwell, Dayton, Ohio.....		380
14. C. S. Jones, Cincinnati, Ohio.....		378
15. S. Hathaway, Hillsboro, Ohio.....		378
16. R. W. Magee, Brewster, Ohio.....		371
17. R. B. O'Neill, Steubenville, Ohio.....		369
18. W. R. O'Neill, Steubenville, Ohio.....		369
19. O. W. Hale, Wilmington, Ohio.....		368
20. W. B. Jaynes, Delaware, Ohio.....		366
21. E. J. Jacoby, Logan, Ohio.....		359
22. O. B. Stauffer, Bares, Ohio.....		353
23. Harry Nil, Logan, Ohio.....		352
24. Joe Hall, Logan, Ohio.....		346
25. E. Long, Logan, Ohio.....		332
26. F. D. Hoopes, Logan, Ohio.....		331
27. Joe Harnish, Springfield, Ohio.....		326

SMALL BORE TWO-MAN TEAM MATCH (Twenty shots each at 100 and 200 yards. Fired Sept. 5, 1926)

No.	Name and Address	Score
1. W. A. Ferguson, Dayton, Ohio, W-52 rifle, Win. ammunition, Stev. sight, 294, and Benj. Riley, Dayton, Ohio, W-52 rifle, Peters ammunition, 5-A sight, 288 (gold medals and \$9.45).....		582
2. B. Clark, Kings Mills, Ohio, B. S. A. rifle, Peters ammunition, Fec. sight, 294, and F. D. Wilson, Kings Mills, Ohio, Spec. rifle, Peters ammunition, Fec. sight, 286 (bronze medals and \$7.90).....		580
3. J. E. Miller, Hillsboro, Ohio, W-52 rifle, Peters ammunition, 5-A sight, 293, and S. Hathaway, Hillsboro, Ohio, W-52 rifle, Peters ammunition, 5-A sight, 287 (bronze medals and \$6.30).....		580
4. J. Beedle, Kings Mills, Ohio, B. S. A. rifle, Peters ammunition, Fec. sight, 291, and M. V. Mounts, Kings Mills, Ohio, B. S. A. rifle, Peters ammunition, Fec. sight, 285 (bronze medals and \$4.70).....		576
5. H. H. Jacobs, Dayton, Ohio, Pet.-Bal. rifle, Peters ammunition, Fec. sight, 289, and J. R. Moser, Dayton, Ohio, Spec. rifle, Peters ammunition, Fec. sight, 284 (bronze medals and \$3.15).....		573
6. Dr. McManes, Piqua, Ohio, W-52 rifle, Peters ammunition, Fec. sight, 288, and C. E. Hicks, Piqua, Ohio, W-52 rifle, Peters ammunition, Fec. sight, 290 (bronze medals).....		568
7. H. King, Cleveland, Ohio, W-52 rifle, Peters ammunition, Fec. sight, 285, and D. Arnold, Mansfield, Ohio, W-52 rifle, U. S. ammunition, Fec. sight, 281 (bronze medal).....		566
8. W. H. Richard, Bloomdale, Ohio, W-52 rifle, Win. ammunition, 5-A sight, 285, and M. L. Bonta, Wilmington, Ohio, W-52 rifle, Peters ammunition, 5-A sight, 280 (bronze medals).....		565
9. S. W. Teague, Columbus, Ohio, W-52 rifle, U. S. ammunition, Fec. sight, 281, and E. F. Farris, Portsmouth, Ohio, W-52 rifle, West. ammunition, 5-A sight, 282 (bronze medals).....		563
10. J. K. Satava, Cleveland, Ohio, W-52 rifle, Peters ammunition, Fec. sight, 270, and E. A. Hart, Cleveland, Ohio, W-52 rifle, Peters ammunition, Fec. sight, 289 (bronze medals).....		559
11. A. J. Yearley, Piqua, Ohio, W-52 rifle, Peters ammunition, Fec. sight, 273, and W. Rostron, Piqua, Ohio, Spec. rifle, Win. ammunition, 5-A sight, 286.....		559
12. S. W. McGinness, Brewster, Ohio, 271, and R. W. Magee, Brewster, Ohio, 285.....		556
13. F. D. Elwell, Dayton, Ohio, 278, and H. L. Johns, Dayton, Ohio, 278.....		556
14. J. J. Healey, Kings Mills, Ohio, 269, and B. W. Schlagheck, Kings Mills, Ohio, 286.....		555
15. J. J. Noonan, Columbus, Ohio, 260, and W. B. Jaynes, Delaware, Ohio, 289.....		549
16. E. C. Smith, Delaware, Ohio, 269, and J. Harnish, Springfield, Ohio, 275.....		544
17. W. R. O'Neill, Steubenville, Ohio, 282, and R. B. O'Neill, Steubenville, Ohio, 254.....		536
18. Q. D. Foster, Delaware, Ohio, 274, and E. Q. Starr, Delaware, Ohio, 256.....		530
19. H. C. Duke, Richmond, Ohio, 267, and C. O. Shoup, Richmond, Ohio, 261.....		528
20. Joe Hall, Logan, Ohio, 253, and Harry Nil, Logan, Ohio, 240.....		498
21. F. D. Hoopes, Logan, Ohio, 210, and E. G. Jacoby, Logan, Ohio, 259.....		469

SMALL BORE EAST AND WEST MATCH (Palma Course. Fired Sept. 6, 1926)

No.	Name and Address	Score
1. W. A. Ferguson, Dayton, Ohio, W-52 rifle, Win. ammunition, Stev. sight (\$5.25).....		223
2. H. H. Jacobs, Dayton, Ohio, Pet.-Bal. rifle, Peters ammunition, Fec. sight (\$4.20).....		223
3. Dr. McManes, Piqua, Ohio, W-52 rifle, Peters ammunition, Fec. sight (\$3.70).....		222
4. F. D. Wilson, Kings Mills, Ohio, Spec. rifle, Peters ammunition, Fec. sight (\$3.15).....		222
5. J. Beedle, Kings Mills, Ohio, B. S. A. rifle, Peters ammunition, Fec. sight (\$2.10).....		221
6. E. M. Farris, Portsmouth, Ohio, W-52 rifle, West. ammunition, 5-A sight (\$1.55).....		220
7. E. Hale, Wilmington, Ohio, Spg. rifle, Peters ammunition, 5-A sight (\$1.05).....		220
8. J. R. Satava, Cleveland, Ohio, W-52 rifle, Peters ammunition, Fec. sight.....		220
9. J. E. Miller, Hillsboro, Ohio, W-52 rifle, Peters ammunition, 5-A sight.....		220
10. W. Rostron, Sidney, Ohio, Spec. rifle, Win. ammunition, 5-A sight.....		220
11. Ben Riley, Dayton, Ohio, W-52 rifle, Peters ammunition, 5-A sight.....		220
12. O. W. Hale, Wilmington, Ohio, W-52 rifle, Peters ammunition, 5-A sight.....		219
13. S. Hathaway, Hillsboro, Ohio.....		219
14. H. B. Clark, Kings Mills, Ohio.....		217
15. W. V. Mounts, Kings Mills, Ohio.....		214
16. A. J. Yearley, Piqua, Ohio.....		214
17. J. R. Moser, Dayton, Ohio.....		214
18. Capt. O. W. Stauffer, Bares, Ohio.....		213
19. M. L. Bonta, Wilmington, Ohio.....		212
20. Capt. Jones, Ft. Hayes, Ohio.....		210
21. Capt. C. S. Jones, Cincinnati, Ohio.....		210
22. Joe Hall, Logan, Ohio.....		208
23. F. D. Elwell, Dayton, Ohio.....		208
24. R. B. O'Neill, Steubenville, Ohio.....		201

Reserve Officers Support N. R. A.

By Robert Derr

ENDORING the activities of the National Rifle Association in its effort to make America once again a nation of riflemen the Reserve Officers' Association at its national convention in Norfolk, Va., recently not only passed resolutions endorsing the activities of the National Rifle Association, but appointed a small-bore committee to take an active part in the promotion of rifle practice, not only among reserve officers, but among the youth of the country.

Pacifists and their demand for disarmament got scant courtesy at the convention of the men who of their own accord have made themselves liable to military service immediately in the event of a national emergency.

It was this phase of the meeting that struck one most forcibly. Here were men earning their living in civilian life—getting nothing from the Government except two weeks' training—sometimes—usually with pay that doesn't reimburse them for the money they expend in taking it. Each of them has a substantial sum invested in uniform and equipment and each of them has placed himself—of his own free will, mind you—at the call of the Government the moment a national emergency arises.

The civilian not in the reserves may volunteer in such a case—or he may not. He may wait for draft legislation, which may or may not be passed. If it is passed he may have good and sufficient grounds for exemption from its operation. Not so these reservists. They're in.

They're the outfit who will furnish the great mass of the officers who train and handle the American soldiers in the next emergency. So it struck me that their views on national defense might have some weight—more weight perhaps than the views of the professional soldier who earns his livelihood by constant study of the fighting man's trade. Not that they are more valuable—they cannot be worth as much because the reservist

has neither the time nor the opportunity to become as well versed in the profession of arms as the man who makes a business of arms. He is basically a civilian. His view is the civilian viewpoint. And that viewpoint, as announced by the reserve officers of this country in their national convention, is that the civilian population should learn to shoot straight.

Here in brief it is:

"We favor—

"The maintenance of the regular army at its full legal strength;

"Adequate appropriations for C. M. T. C. and R. O. T. C.;

"Establishment of headquarters for reserve divisions in large cities;

"All the aims and purposes of the National Rifle Association;

"Adoption of a special training course of training for Regular Army officers before

their assignment to duty with the organized reserves;

"We offer our best wishes for the continued success of the National Guard."

"Al the aims and purposes of the National Rifle Association" is going a long way, one would say, because the National Rifle Association is in no sense a military organization. It is promoting shooting as a sport, simon-pure. And military rifle shooting is included in its program because no shooting program can be complete without the inclusion of the military arm. But—

The chap who can stick his bullets into the 25 ring on the old Schuetzen target at 200 yards can do a pretty fair job of shooting if he has to do it in defense of the nation. The bolt action may bother him for a few days—but the hold and squeeze will not. He'll make hits. That a body of men who have subjected themselves to immediate call to the colors have realized and endorsed this strikes this writer as evidence that America will be, before long, "Once Again a Nation of Riflemen."

A Good Gunstock Finish

By Alton L. Wyman

NOTHING contributes more to an appreciation of a job of restocking firearms than the finish of the wood. Most of us know "how" to put on the English oil finish, which calls for real linseed oil, but few know that the latter article is hard to procure. What is usually sold for such is part or wholly a fish oil, entirely unsuited for the purpose in that numberless coats may be applied and rubbed in without better results than would obtain by using so much machine oil. Moreover, the ceaseless rubbing becomes tiresome long before the job is done. A squawman's job. The following finish is so simple and quick that it is worth passing on. Before laying any claims to its merits, it was tried out on a piece of walnut by applying several coats, then placing it in boiling water and afterwards letting it remain in water for a week, then drying it. A few rubs with the hand restored the luster and with no apparent change in the finish. It does not scratch any more than real English oil finish, with which it was compared and some garden tool handles which were given this finish have withstood the elements for two seasons without bad effects.

The stuff consists of ordinary shellac, preferably white shellac to which is added about 10 per cent of what you get when you call for raw linseed oil at the paint shop or hardware store. It is ready to use at once. Apply it sparingly to the wood with a cloth and immediately rub it down with the hand until smooth. In an hour or any time after, another coat may be applied in the same manner. If this does not give the

required results, apply another coat in an hour or so. The third coat will meet most requirements, but as many coats may be applied as desired.

The main point to be observed is that all surplus must be rubbed off—all of it. The resulting finish may be too shiny, in which case, after a day or two, give it a light rubbing with rotten stone and any oil, which will produce a finish which is a delight to the eye and touch. It should be borne in mind that an important item in finishing a stock is to properly prepare the wood beforehand.

That is, the wood should be wet, dried and sandpapered down several times, and time will be saved by giving the wood a coat of filler before applying the final finish. This mixture is not a furniture polish and will not work well over varnished surfaces. It should be well shaken before using.

The writer has refinished several stocks of old Krag's by using a spokeshave to remove all of the old wood and finish, being careful to remove all discolored wood. The results were to all appearances new stocks, and very little wood was removed, although there were many bad dents in the stocks. In another instance it was desired to only remove a few dents, which was done with a spokeshave, and the wood was darkened to the same shade as the rest of the stock by applying a coat of "Cordovan" colored "Dyanshine" shoe polish.

Just what reaction takes place between the shellac and oil is not known, but it certainly removes all objection to the use of shellac as a finish.

Ohio Regional Match

SMALL BORE EAST AND WEST MATCH—Cont.

No.	Name and Address	Score
25.	W. R. O'Neil, Steubenville, Ohio.....	199
26.	Joe Harnish, Springfield, Ohio.....	196
27.	H. Nill, Logan, Ohio.....	192
28.	E. L. Long, Logan, Ohio.....	137

SMALL BORE RE-ENTRY MATCHES (Only those winning prizes are given)

50-YARD DEWAR TARGETS AND DEWAR

CONDITIONS

No.	Name and Address	Score
1.	H. H. Jacobs, Dayton, Ohio (\$3.20).....	297
2.	W. A. Ferguson, Dayton, Ohio (\$2.40).....	295
3.	E. Hale, Wilmington, Ohio (\$1.60).....	292
4.	J. R. Moser, Dayton, Ohio (40c).....	290
5.	W. Rostrom, Sidney, Ohio (40c).....	290

100-YARD DEWAR TARGETS AND DEWAR

CONDITIONS

No.	Name and Address	Score
1.	H. H. Jacobs, Dayton, Ohio (\$3.00).....	294
2.	W. A. Ferguson, Dayton, Ohio (\$1.80).....	292
3.	J. R. Moser, Dayton, Ohio (\$1.20).....	290
200-YARD, ANY SIGHTS, C'S TARGET		
1.	H. H. Jacobs, Dayton, Ohio (\$6.00).....	147
2.	H. B. Clark, Kings Mills, Ohio (\$4.50).....	146
3.	M. L. Bonta, Wilmington, Ohio (\$3.00).....	143
4.	S. Hathaway, Hillaboro, Ohio (\$1.50).....	142

Hunting Rifle Accuracy

By Chas. Askins

THE big-game hunter expects, as a matter of course, that the greatest error he will have to contend with in shooting at game is his error in holding. That depends. If he is shooting but one kind of ammunition, one particular cartridge of that make, and he has sighted in his rifle in the position he assumes in shooting at game, and his rifle is correctly sighted in windage and elevation for this distance, then his greatest error in impact will be the holding error, plus the grouping error of that rifle.

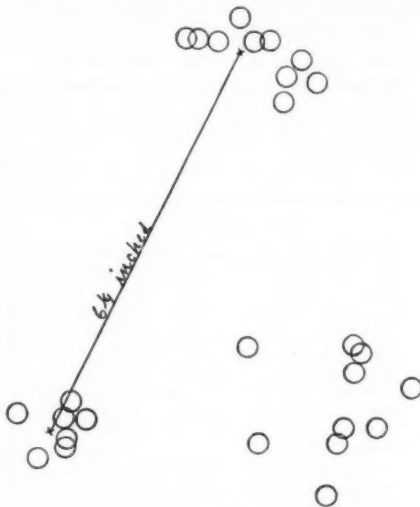
I am showing herewith three diagrams or targets. No. 1 contains three groups, one shot with Remington bronze-point cartridges at a velocity of 3,000 feet; another group shot with Remington 220-grain Express, and the third with hand-loads and the Government boat-tail bullet. No effort here was made to shoot particularly close groups, the intent being merely to find the center of impact with the three kinds of ammunition. Any one of the three cartridges is capable of shooting two-inch groups at a hundred yards, if well held. The sight was a Belding & Mull hunting scope.

It is to be seen that the horizontal deviation is several inches, while the vertical variation is over six inches. This is partly due to the hand-load having a lower than normal velocity, about 2,600 feet. However, the difference in elevation and windage between the Remington express and Remington bronze-point is no more than is to be expected. Various other makes of cartridges would shoot around there somewhere, some higher, some lower, perhaps. In any event, I have never yet found any two makes of cartridges, in any gun whatever, which would shoot precisely to the same center. If a .30-30 were shot from one position, with all the different makes of cartridges put up for that gun, it would require a page of the AMERICAN RIFLEMAN to catch all the bullets at 100 yards.

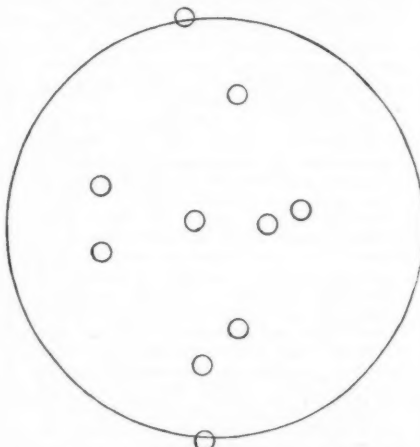
In any gun, where the cartridges vary in velocity, weight of bullet and other things, a variation in center of impact is perfectly normal. Because a rifle shoots to the sights with a certain make of cartridge, nobody can in the least foretell where it will shoot with another make. A Winchester Model 94, a heavy gun, shot five inches higher with a 117-grain bullet at 100 yards than it did with an 87-grain. Illustration No. 2 shows three centers of impact, as marked by crosses. All loads were intended to have the same velocity, all carried the same weight of bullet, and all were shot from the same gun, Savage H. P. .22 caliber with 26-inch barrel, gun weighing 8½ pounds. These three groups were shot from the same position, following one another, all aimed at the same bull with as nearly as possible the same hold. No shot went out of a three-inch ring in any group. Vibration is supposed to have made the difference, though I noticed that the cartridge which shot the highest seemed to have the

most recoil. What we are trying to get at here is that a difference in point of impact existed, and if a man were sighted in with one of these makes of cartridges and shot the other, he'd see a very live rabbit going down the corn-row.

The third target shown here was shot off-hand with the same Remington Model .30 rifle, it is not a bad target for off-hand ex-



The top group was made with a Remington bronze point 150 gr.; the lower left with 172 gr. Gov't. boat tail, 46 gr. duPont 1147; the lower right with Remington 220 gr. express. All shooting at 100 yds. sand bag rest, Remington Mod. .30 rifle.



Ten shots off-hand, 100 yds. Rem. Mod. .30 Rifle, Rem. 180 gr. express cartridge, 6 inch ring.

tended arm shooting, with hunting sights, seven of the ten shots going into a three-inch ring. Perhaps the average shot could not do better, perhaps not so well. Capt. Paul A. Curtis, Jr., says that a big-game hunter ought to have skill enough to put ten shots in a 15-inch ring at 100 yards off-hand. Let that be as it may, we will take the skill shown here. Suppose a man had his rifle sighted in for the match load, and he shot the Remington bronze-point. It is a certain thing that he is

going to shoot unexpectedly high, six inches high to start with. Now suppose that, instead of getting a center hold, he gets a high shot, as shown on target 2, three inches higher than he meant to shoot. There we have a shot that has gone nine inches high—gone out of

+ Petrus 22 H.P. Savage

+ Handload

+ Austin State H.P. Savage

Grosses show centers of impact, 10 shots, 100 yards, sand bag rest, Savage rifle weighing 8½ lbs., 26 inch barrel.

Capt. Curtis' 15-inch circle.

That kind of thing can happen all right. A couple of years ago I went deer shooting with a .256 rifle. Before starting I sighted it in from the prone, thinking it would shoot about the same off-hand. From the prone my rifle was sighted to hit the center of a six-inch bull when held at six o'clock, that is, it shot three inches above the top of the sights. A deer sprang up at 100 yards or a trifle less and I held for the shoulder, about a third of the way up. I knew that I had pulled high when the trigger yielded, but the deer dropped in his tracks. When I went up to see where I had hit I found the bullet hole away up close to the spine. I had shot at least eight inches high. Of that eight inches three were due to the rifle being sighted high, really sighted for two hundred yards instead of one hundred; and three more inches were due to the rifle shooting that much higher off-hand than it did from the prone when tied down by the sling—the other two or three inches were due to a conscious high hold, just inadvertently and unintentionally pulled high. If that deer had been 150 yards away instead of 100, I'd have either missed or crippled him.

NOT every rifle is as accurate as this Remington. Some of them, chiefly the rapid-fire description, will shoot all over a six-inch ring at 100 yards. These guns, while of the low velocity order, are frequently sighted in at 200 yards. This means a five or six-inch trajectory height at 100 yards. Add to this six inches, if such it be, three inches for lack of accuracy, and three inches for poor holding. Now shoot through an opening at a spot on a deer no larger than six inches, and see what happens. Or, suppose a man can hold no better than Capt. Curtis describes, ability to hit within seven and a half inches of center, add that 7.5 inches to the six-inch trajectory plus 3 inches of inaccuracy, and there you are, a shot going in 15 inches from where it was expected to land. Of course, there is the luck of the thing, and a great deal of game is killed through luck. A correspondent of mine tells of taking his

son out elk hunting. An elk was stalked to within 50 yards, standing broadside. The veteran whispered to the boy just where to hold, on the should, low down. At the crack of the gun, much to the surprise of the old man, the elk dropped in his tracks. They found the beast with his neck broken, but the bullet had landed a full two feet from where the boy intended to hit.

I am not much of a believer in luck, when it comes to a rifle. Get an accurate rifle to start with, and then shoot it until you can call the shots, all up and down the line from 100 to 300 yards. This thing of luck works both ways. I remember in my sharpshooting days when I was placing my bullets in the barrel ahead of the shell and filling one shell with powder for each shot, decapping, capping and loading from a flask. Some of the other boys laughed at me, saying that I'd better have a rifle that made allowances for bad holding, sometimes placing a bullet in the 25-ring when I had held for a 20. However, it always looked to me like there were too many places for an inaccurate rifle to hit besides the center. I want to call my shot within a very few inches, and it is the same in big-game shooting. I'd rather have a rifle that would place its shots in a two-inch ring, firing one shot every five seconds, than to have one which would shoot five shots to the second and scatter them all over a foot square.

In the first place, pick out a good rifle, and don't be satisfied with one that is simply good enough to do. Sight it with the best sights obtainable or the ones that suit you best. Try it with all the brands of ammunition if you wish, but eventually settle on one make, and one load of that make and stick to it. No two different brands of ammunition, though carrying precisely the same amount of powder and lead, same make of powder, same bullet, ever did shoot together. The difference may be both unaccountable and remarkable. An increase of one grain of powder, in a certain cartridge, may necessitate a six-inch change of sights. If you are to hit where you hold, don't permit any change whatever.

Usually with me the off-hand position throws shots slightly to the right of the prone or the sitting position, using the sling in the latter two, and not in the off-hand. Off-hand game shooting will be nearly always without the aid of the sling, even when it is on the gun. In the targets shown, the off-hand was fired with two inches more of left windage than would have landed in the 10-ring with prone and sling. If your game shooting is to be in the off-hand, then sight in off-hand. The high-speed rifles vary less with changes in position than do 2,000 f.s. rifles, and are an advantage in this as well as in other respects. A heavy barrel tends to do away with horizontal deviations, but not with the vertical. A good barrel shoots about the same, day after day, while a poor barrel changes its center every time you take it out. Some rifles must have a number of rounds fired through them before steadying down to group close, and these are poor hunt-

GREAT interest was shown in the AMERICAN RIFLEMAN'S Prize Story Contest.

Of the fourteen stories printed, all received a substantial number of votes, although the winning story, "Look Before You Shoot," by Elmer Keith, was far in the lead of its nearest competitor.

Following are the results of the contest as decided by the votes of the readers:

	VOTES
First Prize, \$100—"Look Before You Shoot" (Elmer Keith).....	1484
Second Prize, \$50—"Man Hunting in Hudson's Bay Country" (N. H. Roberts).....	526
Third Prize, \$30—"Just a Twig" (Donegan Wiggins).....	432

Try-outs for Rome

THE International Rifle Matches are held this year in Rome, in June. Therefore, the Team must leave in May and there will be but little time for the try-outs. Arrangements are being made to have the Army conduct regional try-outs at various conveniently located ranges throughout the country. These try-outs will probably be held about March first.

The successful candidates at these various try-outs will be invited or, if funds are available, ordered to attend a final elimination try-out, presumably at Quantico. The regional try-out will be fired at three hundred meters, on the International Target and any rifle with any sight without glass may be used. Competitors can use Service Rifle or Free Rifles, rifles may be equipped with special butt plates, palm rest and set triggers, firing will be in the prone, kneeling and standing positions.

Last year our International Team was beaten. This must not happen again and the only way to avoid it is to have a large list of candidates at the various regional try-outs. Club Secretaries are urged to start now encouraging their members to prepare for these try-outs and to lay special emphasis on the off-hand and kneeling positions. Indoor practice with the .22 caliber rifle, will be found specially useful as training for the try-outs and this is highly important because owing to the early date of the matches, these try-outs which must be held outdoors will have to be held under unfavorable conditions as regards preliminary practice.

ing rifles, however well they might work on a target. It is the first shot that counts in game shooting, and you must know where that shot is going. Don't tolerate a trajectory height of more than four inches. Don't change sights when in the woods any more than you would swap horses in the middle of a stream—sight in a 2,800-foot velocity rifle for 200 yards, and you can hit game up to 300.

Prize Story Winners

Fourth Prize, \$20—"X-Ray Tests on Penetration" (Dr. J. Howard Snively)..... 419

OTHER VOTES CAST

"Six Gun Fit" (Elmer Keith).....	417
"Dolling up the Krag Carbine" (Malcolm Dean Miller).....	308
"Pupils of Necessity" (Robert H. Mathew).....	301
"Co-eds Walk in Crockett's Way" (Etta Martin).....	221
"The Lost Cabin" (J. W. G. Dillin).....	201
"Cave Man Stuff" (H. E. Lee).....	197
"A Chronic Case" (Dr. E. W. Harper).....	156
"Practical Positions for Shooting Handguns" (F. C. Ness).....	143
"An Hour Off" (Allyn H. Tedmon).....	137
"The Birth of the .40 Special" (C. L. Eimer).....	133

Annie is Dead

"ANNIE OAKLEY," once famous as the "greatest woman shot in the world," is dead. The noted markswoman, once the star of Buffalo Bill Cody's Wild West show, died at her home in Greenville, Ohio, on November 3. She was 66 years old. "Annie" was known in private life as Mrs. Frank Butler. She was born in Woodington, Ohio, and acquired her early skill with firearms hunting in the Ohio hills. She became national famous when Buffalo Bill took his Wild West show to the Chicago World's Fair in 1893. Later she toured the world with the show and was praised by various kings and princelings. Wilhelm, Crown Prince of Germany, had such confidence in her that he permitted her to shoot the ashes from a cigarette held between his lips. Sitting Bull, the Indian chief, had a warm admiration for her and at his death willed her his personal possessions. Her husband, once also noted as a rifle expert, survives.

CHRISTMAS SPECIAL

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Conducted by C. B. Lister

"Turkey Shoots" at Stockton, Cal.

By Gerald B. Wallace

Former U. S. Commissioner.

THE Roberts Island Rifle Club has staged turkey shoots for the past fifteen years.

In 1911, the Club arranged the first shoot for the Sunday before Thanksgiving. In 1921, the shoot the Sunday before Christmas was added to the program.

"The Biggest Turkey Shoots in the Country" is the phrase used by the boosters for these annual affairs. More shooters have participated with each succeeding year. The members confidently expect the Thanksgiving shoot this year to be bigger than ever.

In the past, sportmen have traveled from Sacramento, Jackson, Angels' Camp, San Andreas, Lodi, Escalon, Modesto, Tracy, Byron, Berkeley, Oakland, and San Francisco to take part in the shoots. This year many came from Marysville, Chico, Placerville, Sonora, Madera, Merced, and Fresno.

"Old timers" as well as new comers found a surprise in store for them. Eight new semi-automatic targets had been installed in re-inforced concrete pits. Sixteen shooters were accommodated at the firing line at one time.

Interesting comparisons are being made between the present facilities for the turkey shoots and those of the "good old days." Fifteen years ago, there was no two-story club house with its 75-foot indoor range on the Ronkendorf ranch. Neither was there any enclosed firing line for the 200 yard range.

No target pits had been dug then. The shooters simply stood out in the open and shot from a point near the highway diagonally toward the levee of the San Joaquin River. The "pointers" had to lie behind the trunks of the poplar trees in order to escape the bullets. They waved red flags from in back of the trees whenever a man "got a turkey."

The usual rifles which were used would not penetrate the fourteen-inch trees. Soon, however, men from the "deer country" brought high-powered rifles with them and it was no longer safe for the target-pointers to rely on trees for protection. The local club men accordingly dug pits along side of the target.

Henry Ronkendorf, who has served as President of the Roberts Island Rifle Club for several years, says that the original target pits were like duck blinds because the pointers had to "duck up and down" in order to see where the shots landed.

Henry Lehmann and his cook house, from the adjoining ranch, will be remembered by the sportsmen who attended the shoots from 1911 to 1918. He served lunch in the good old-fashioned way. Lunches are now provided on the second floor of the club house. The advantage of the modern method is that the shoot are held, "rain or shine."

The number of Thanksgiving birds distributed has increased every year. Four or five turkeys seemed to satisfy the crowd for the first five years. Eleven turkeys were won the sixth year. The Club treasury was enriched by the sum of \$37.00 that time.

The turkey shoots netted the club enough money to warrant building the club house in 1918. Only \$275.00 extra money was needed. Henry Strecker, President of the organization at that time, loaned the club the money without interest. The members themselves did the major portion of the carpenter work.

The attendance at the turkey shoots in recent years has been so large that the club has taken in as high as \$3,000.00 at Thanksgiving time. Last year, three hundred eighty-six turkeys were given away at Thanksgiving, and two hundred seventy-five at Christmas. This year more than 500 attended the shoot, and more than one thousand fired.

The San Joaquin Fish and Game Protective Association, as well as other organizations of sportsmen in this vicinity, are co-operating with the Roberts Island Rifle Club to make this year's shoot a success. An invitation is extended to all readers to visit the club and witness the big Christmas shoot on December 19. The club can be reached by driving three mile southwest of Stockton on the Roberts Island Road, and turning to the left after crossing the San Joaquin River bridge.

* * *

SCORES AT WAKEFIELD

Following are results of the four N. R. A. matches fired at Wakefield, Mass.:

N. R. A. CIVILIAN CLUB MEMBERS (16 Entries)

Name and Address	Score
W. E. Knight, Shrewsbury, Mass. (gold medal)...	93
W. L. Clapp, Waltham, Mass. (bronze medal)...	92
W. J. Murphy, Haverhill, Mass. (bronze medal)...	92
R. S. Dober, Waltham, Mass. (bronze medal)...	91
J. O. Norcross, Worcester, Mass. (bronze medal)...	90
W. K. Queen, Needham Hts., Mass. (bronze medal)...	88
A. B. Sprague, Worcester, Mass. (tyro medal)...	89
Sheldon A. Glew, Cambridge, Mass. (tyro medal)...	79

N. R. A. CIVILIAN INTER-CLUB MATCH (5 Entries)

Name and Address	Score
The Waltham Rifle and Pistol Club, Waltham, Mass. (H. A. Mosher, R. L. Clapp, R. S. Dober and J. T. Dingle) (bronze medals).....	352

N. R. A. 200-YARD RAPID-FIRE MATCH (70 Entries)

Name and Address	Score
Sgt. L. Lach, U. S. M. C., shoot-off 50-50-50 (gold medal).....	50
Sgt. A. S. France, U. S. M. A., 50-49 (bronze medal).....	50
Lt. R. T. Presnell, U. S. M. A., 50-46 (bronze medal).....	50
E. C. Edgar, U. S. N., 49 (bronze medal).....	50
H. E. Jenkins, U. S. N., 49 (bronze medal).....	50
Cpl. O. J. Tobey, U. S. M. C., 48 (bronze medal)...	50
A. Chiovitte, U. S. N., Tyro (bronze medal)....	49
Sgt. H. P. Crowe, U. S. M. C., Tyro (bronze medal).....	49

N. R. A. 300-YARD RAPID-FIRE MATCH (70 Entries)

Name and Address	Score
Sgt. A. S. French, U. S. M. C., 50 (gold medal) 50	
Cpl. S. Waggoner, U. S. M. C., 49 (bronze medal).....	50
Capt. E. L. Mulaly, U. S. M. C. (bronze medal) 49	
Gy. Sgt. R. O. Coulter, U. S. M. C. (bronze medal).....	48
E. C. Edgar, U. S. N. (bronze medal).....	48
Lt. F. S. Giman, U. S. M. C. (bronze medal)....	48
Cpl. W. Schneck, U. S. M. C., Tyro (bronze medal).....	48
Pvt. E. J. Moss, U. S. M. C., Tyro (bronze medal).....	48

N. R. A. RAPID-FIRE CHAMPIONSHIP (70 Entries)

Name and Address	Score
Sgt. A. S. French (gold medal).....	100
E. C. Edgar, U. S. N. (bronze medal).....	98
Capt. J. Lienhard, U. S. M. C. (bronze medal)...	98
Gy. Sgt. R. O. Coulter, U. S. M. C. (bronze medal).....	97
V. Ward, U. S. N. (bronze medal).....	97
Sgt. O. J. Tobey, U. S. M. C. (bronze medal)...	97
Sgt. H. P. Crowe, U. S. M. C., Tyro (bronze medal).....	97
Pvt. E. J. Moss, U. S. M. C., Tyro (bronze medal).....	96

PORTLAND POLICE WIN SECOND ANNUAL NORTHWEST INTERNATIONAL PISTOL AND REVOLVER ASSOCIATION TOURNAMENT

SHOOTING history was written at Fort Lawton when the Second Annual Matches of the Northwest International Pistol and Revolver Association were fired on October 3. The reason that history was written was because out of a field of thirteen crack pistol teams, the two high places were taken by police teams. The Portland Police Team won the match with an aggregate of 2,182, and the Seattle Police were second with 2,152, both teams having a comfortable margin over the Rainier Rifle and Revolver Club, a civilian organization which finished third with 2,112.

The course of fire called for teams of five, ten shots at fifteen yards rapid fire, ten shots at twenty-five yards timed fire, ten shots at twenty-five yards rapid fire and fifteen shots at twenty-five yards quick fire.

Sgt. J. H. Young, of the Portland Police Department, also carried away the Blethen Trophy for the high individual, with a score of 441. He was tied with J. J. Fenton, of the Seattle Police, and W. L. Oxley, of the civilian team, but outranked them. Young also took the Miles Trophy for the high individual police score. The Seattle Police, with a score of 483 at the timed fire stage, were two points ahead of the Portland Police at that stage and were awarded the Piper and Taft Trophy for the high team score at timed fire.

The Rainier Club received the High Civilian Trophy donated by Weisfield & Goldberg, jewelers, and the Fort Lawton No. 1

Team, with 2,108, finishing fourth in the match, were awarded the Burke Trophy for the high service team. Battery A, 146th Field Artillery, National Guard of Washington, a Seattle outfit, with a score of 2,012, finished eighth in the match, but were the high National Guard organization and consequently received the National Guard Trophy. The Canadian Pacific Railway Police of Vancouver, eleventh, were awarded the Gun Club Trophy for the high Canadian Team.

The scores were as follows:

Portland Police	2182
Seattle Police	2152
Rainier Rifle and Revolver Club No. 1	2112
Fort Lawton No. 1	2108
Special Troops, Camp Lewis	2101
7th Infantry, Vancouver Barracks	2077
Fort Wright, Spokane	2056
Battery A, 146th Field Artillery, N. G. W.	
Seattle	2012
Fort Lawton No. 2	2003
7th Infantry No. 2, Vancouver Barracks	1940
Canadian Pacific Railway Police, Vancouver, B. C.	1893
Rainier Rifle and Revolver Club No. 2, Seattle	1834
Victoria City Police, Victoria, B. C.	1605

After the match a lot of the contestants enjoyed a steak dinner in Company M's mess room, which, according to those who were present, was worth at least twice the moderate charge made. The meeting then adjourned to Company M's day room, where the annual meeting of the Association was held. The following officers were elected for 1927:

President—Capt. Gorder, Fort Lawton.

Vice-Presidents—Detective Rodgers of the Victoria Police, Inspector McGowan of the C. P. R. Police, Captain Moore of the Portland Police, Captain Easley of Fort Wright, Spokane, and Lt. Roundy of the N. G. W. Field Artillery, Seattle.

Secretary—C. C. Finn, 323 Colman Bldg., Seattle.

Executive Officer—Mark C. Short, Seattle Police.

* * *

MARINE ESTABLISHES NEW PISTOL RECORD

RECORDS are made only to be broken. When Maj. S. M. Montesinos of the 18th Infantry had made a score of 98.83 over the pistol qualification course on June 18, the ultimate of sustained accuracy was believed to have been reached—at least for a few years to come. But now, another record-breaking performance has been established. The holder of the new record is Gun. Sgt. Bernard G. Betke, U. S. Marine Corps, who attained a score of 99.83 in the Military Individual Championship Match at Fort Screven, Ga., August 23, 1926, during the courses of firing the Southeastern Championship Rifle and Pistol Tournament. Shooting the entire Army qualification course, he missed a "possible" on his forty-fifth shot, just missing the bull's eye in the nine ring.

Sgt. Betke followed this feat by moving to the rifle firing line, where he scored 70 consecutive bullseyes at 600 yards, setting a new record for the Fort Screven range. A gold medal was awarded for this shooting. All told, he fired 115 rounds, 45 with the pistol and 70 with the rifle. But one of these, a pistol shot, missed its mark.

Jack Knife Aggregate

THE Bozo getting the next highest aggregate score to mine in the N. R. A. Individual Gallery Rifle Championship, 1927, and the N. R. A. Pistol Championship, 1927, will receive a genuine Remington Knife of his own selection, free gratis for nothing. To get in on this aggregate all you have to do is enter these N. R. A. matches in the usual way, mail your name and address to me, indicating the particular Remington knife that you desire, IF you win and wait for the scores to be published. There is no entry fee. Scores tied with mine will be disregarded. The winning score will have to be of higher count than mine. Sections A and B can enter on the same footing, except that in case of a tie for the winning place, Section B will outrank Section A. Ties in Section B will be decided by the highest score made in the pistol match. Scores will be taken from the official N. R. A. list. All entries should be made on standard Government postcards, and be sure to write to someone besides yourself can read it. If possible, give the catalogue number of the knife you want IF you win. To get this, either dig up a Remington catalogue, or go to your local dealer and make a bluff you want to buy the knife. At the base of the large blade, if there is more than one, there is a number stamped in the steel. This is all you need to identify the knife. Be sure you read and write this number correctly, otherwise you may get a counterbalance for the south end of a watch chain when you want a folding bush hook.

Just bear in mind that the fellows who have a chance of getting scores that will put them up towards the head of the list in these matches haven't a chance for the knife, and you tyros have a lot better chance of winning a nice, bright, shiny, new Remington Knife than you have of winning the gosh darned matches. Members of the Bridgeport Rifle Club are not eligible, nor any one else who is in a position to know my scores in advance of the closing dates of the matches. All entries will be acknowledged, so if you don't get an acknowledgment in a reasonable length of time after sending in your entry, send in another. You can't collect more than once IF you win. I'm the only guy that can lose. The line forms at the right. Pikers outside. Let's go!

Address: E. Naramore, Sec'y,
Bridgeport Rifle Club,
Bridgeport, Conn.

Betke's record:

	Score	Percent.
Timed fire, Target L, 25 yards.....	100	100
Rapid fire, Target L, 15 yards.....	100	
Rapid fire, Target L, 25 yards.....	99	99.5
Quick fire, Target E, bobbing, 25 yards	15	100
Total percentage		99.83

PRACTICE FOR INTERNATIONAL TRY-OUT

OUR old friend, R. S. Crozier, President of the Wappingers Falls, New York Rifle

Club, has again stepped to the front in connection with the efforts that the Association is making to send a winning team to Italy to beat the Swiss in the next International Free Rifle Match. Not only has Mr. Crozier contributed to the International Team Fund, but he has offered the free use of his splendidly equipped range to any rifleman or group of riflemen who want to make use of it in preparation for the International Team Try-outs. The range on Mr. Crozier's place at Wappingers Falls has an inclosed shooting house with six firing points and a butt at 300 meters. The butt is also enclosed so that shooting may be carried on right through the winter. The only cost will be for the man or men to handle the targets in the butts. There is a cabin at the range where riflemen may put up over the week-end or for any length of time without cost to themselves, except, of course, for their food.

If ranges of this type were available to clubs throughout the United States there would be little doubt as to our ability to train and send abroad a team which would bring the Argentine Cup back to the United States.

All riflemen within travel distance of Wappingers Falls (it is easily reached both by rail and automobile) are urged to get in touch with Mr. Crozier.

OKLAHOMA STILL SHOOTS

BY HARRY E. BRILL

THE rifle and pistol shooters of the State of Oklahoma staged their first annual shooting tournament October 31, 1926. The affair was a success from a financial, social and shooting standpoint. Nearly a hundred "sooner" marksmen tried their skill with the grooved tubes, the weather was perfect, lunch was served on the grounds of the Oklahoma City Rifle and Gun Club, and at the conclusion of the shooting program a permanent organization was formed.

Officers for the Oklahoma Rifle Association were elected as follows: E. S. Arthur, of Luther, president; Eric Johnson of Ardmore, vice-president; Harry E. Brill of Tulsa, secretary-treasurer.

The second annual meeting was voted to Ardmore, where the range facilities are exceptionally good, and the date was set for June 11.

This year's program consisted of two rifle matches and two pistol matches. Entries were for individuals and for five-man teams, the individual scores made by the team members to count for the individual records. Loving cups were donated by rifle clubs of Luther, Sapulpa and Tulsa, while the Daily Oklahoman of Oklahoma City offered a cup.

The Tulsa team won the free rifle event and both pistol matches, losing the 200-yard rifle match to Ardmore by a margin of one point the score being 229 to 230. Three of the Tulsa men won the all-around medals, placing in the following order: Harry E. Brill, first; Elmer F. Moore, second; E. G. Freeman, third. The success of the Tulsa shooters was attributed to constant practice, as scarcely a week of the year goes by without a match of some sort being fired.



(A Unit of the National Rifle Association devoted to teaching every boy and girl in America the safe and accurate handling of the rifle.)

Conducted by H. H. Goebel

Schools Are Doing It Right

IT wasn't so very many years ago when many associated with the word "rifle" the idea of destruction and thought of it as something with which to kill. To be sure, our forefathers used the rifle for food, also protection, but those days are long gone by. It has since been discovered that the rifle can be put to constructive use and around it is builded a great sport—rifle shooting—which permits, as few sports do, universal participation. In this day as never before we find rifle shooting as a prominent sport in the schools, Y. M. C. A.'s, churches, Scouts, camps and similar institutions. We have come to realize that rifle shooting teaches self-control, accuracy, concentration, courtesy, patience and obedience. It is wonderful to think that this implement—the rifle—is now being used to build up our youth.

The Y. M. C. A. is rapidly adopting the sport and ranges are being completed in these buildings all over the country. It is an all-year-round program, the summer work in the camps carrying on the work started in the winter. Many Scout troops are finding the sport an adjunct to the Scout program and, aside from the thousands of badges awarded, many troops are competing in the matches. Another institution that is carrying on the sport intensively is the church. In many church basements you will find a rifle range. In addition to these institutions, military, high and preparatory schools and girl organizations add to the thousands served by National Headquarters.

The high schools in particular are giving a great deal of time to this sport, building ranges in their basements, attics or using neighboring armories. They are affiliating their entire enrollment on the new club basis, thus allowing every member of their institution to take advantage of the instruction offered and compete for individual qualifications and also in the many matches conducted, some of them especially for schools. They have also given rifle shooting its rightful standing along with football and baseball as a major sport and the school letter is awarded to the members of the team each year.

Every school in this great country of ours should be affiliated. If rifle shooting does not play a part in the activities conducted at your institution won't you take it upon yourself to approach your Director of Athletics and see that a unit of the corps is organized? National Headquarters will be more than pleased to co-operate in every way possible and give the members the advantage of this much needed instruction and the opportunity to compete for individual and team qualifications of national standing.

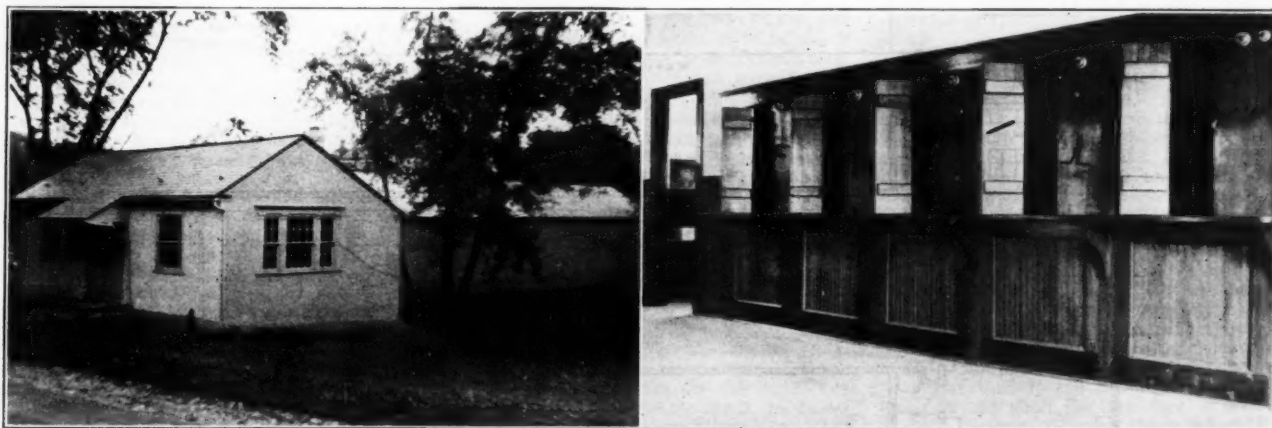
We find many of the schools installing permanent ranges. Instructor Vero F. Small of the Hill School, Pottstown, Pa., has submitted pictures and a cut of their new rifle range, reproductions of which are given on this page, with a descriptive story of the range. He advises that there has been great enthusiasm on the part of the members since their building has been completed and by

their affiliation with the N. R. A. Junior Rifle Corps. The article submitted follows:

"The Hill School of Pottstown, Pa., has long been noted for giving its students the opportunity to develop a well-rounded personality and physique and to become interested in whatever sport they liked and for which they were physically fitted. For some years it has had a five-point range for trap shooting and has developed some very good amateur shots. However, two years ago an earnest desire was expressed by many of its boys for a rifle range.

Mrs. Briggs S. Cunningham of Cincinnati, Ohio, learned of this desire and presented the Hill School with \$3,000 to build an indoor rifle range in honor of her son, Briggs Cunningham, who was a student at the Hill. Harry A. Saylor of New York was engaged as the architect. A five-point range was erected, having three distances—50 feet, 65 feet and 75 feet. The outside is of gray stucco finish. The locker-room, which also includes the firing point, is 35 feet by 16 feet, has a hard-wood floor, and is sheathed to a height of four feet, and then is finished in plaster. On each side of the firing point is a room eight feet by six feet, one for the targets and records, the other for the lavatory. The range is eighty feet long and is sheathed with one-fourth-inch steel plate on the sides and around each of the three distances, and also at the back. A carrier system is used for the targets. Two prone tables, covered with a two-inch wrestling mat, are used for shooting in the prone, sitting and kneeling positions.

When the range was opened, over seventy-five boys joined the rifle club, and more joined during the year. The faculty advisor divided these into squads of ten each and asked members of the faculty, who had had army service, to take these squads. Inter-squad shoots, and inter-form shoots were held as well as a few shoots with other schools. The rules for shooting and the care of the firearms were formulated according to the rules of the N. R. A. Junior Rifle Corps. Before shooting members have to learn the Resolve and the Code. When in the winter and spring terms steps were taken to join the N. R. A. Junior Rifle Corps, great enthu-



New Club House and Firing Point at the Hill School, Pottstown, Pa.

siasm was shown, and many of the boys started in immediately to win their medals.

The addition of the rifle range has given the Hill School one more opportunity for training its students in self-control, accuracy, consideration for others, all of which make for good sportsmanship, following the purpose of the N. R. A. J. R. C."

* * *

EVANSTON TOWNSHIP COPS FIRST JUNIOR MATCH

THE High School Junior Rifle Team of the Evanston Township High School at Evanston, Ill., captured the first J. R. C. Monthly Match by hanging up a team score of a possible 500 with 84 A's to spare. They were closely trailed by the former Winner Seal Champion Team—the Fresno High School Unit—who themselves registered a possible, 61 of their shots puncturing the "A" ring.

The old N. R. A. J. R. C. 5-bull A, B and C targets was used in the first match, which accounts for the high scores. The Evanston Club and the outfit from Fresno had previously set their team possibles at 500, and it was another case where the "A" shots figured in the standing. Ten men shot on each team and the winning and official scores represent the efforts of the five high men on each team.

It was a small match because only fourteen teams were entered, but it was not in any sense a run-away for the victorious club. The fact that the monthly match for October served as the starter of the new Junior Rifle Corps program of inter-unit match competition—the winner seal weekly matches having given way to the new monthly plan of match work—can probably be attributed to the small number of teams entered. Practically all of the clubs competing in the October Match have expressed a desire to shoot the November Match, while a number of teams not entered in the first event will be represented by teams in the second monthly match.

The silver loving cup with appropriate

engraved inscription is being awarded the Evanston Township High School Club. The second cup will be presented to the team winning the November Match. The November Shoot promises to be a hotly contested one, too. The scores will be much lower due to the fact that the new 10-cent target is now being used, and it will no doubt be the outfit shooting exactly true to form which cops the second cup. The official scores and the standing of the October Match follow:

Team	Possible Score Set	Official Score
Evanston Township High School, Evanston, Ill.	500	500-84A
Fresno High School, Fresno, Calif.	500	500-61A
Unit No. 389, Oak Park, Ill.	465	465-24A
St. Paul Rifle Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.	500	499
Weaver High School, Hartford, Conn.	500	496
Chicago Y. M. C., Chicago, Ill.	500	493
Lewis-Clark High School, Spokane, Wash.	500	489

DISQUALIFIED
Unit No. 2654, Newtonville, Mass.—Fired only half of match.

TARGETS RETURNED, UNABLE TO FIRE
Irving Park Rifle Club, Chicago, Ill.

NOT REPORTED
Wilby Rifle Club.
Crosby Rifle Club Girls and Boys, Waterbury, Conn.
Leavenworth Rifle Club Girls and Boys.

CAMP WOOD WINS PERCENTAGE TROPHY

FOR the past two years a special cup trophy has been awarded the camp, with an enrollment of more than fifty, awarding the largest number of medals. Camp Wood, the Y. M. C. A. State Camp at Elmdale, Kan., far in the lead with 745 medal awards, carried off the trophy. Camp Greenbrier and Teela-Wooket, a girls' camp, made a great bid for the trophy with 398 and 161 awards, respectively.

Every member and leader attending camp is requested to shoot at least ten shots on the range, regardless of whether they intend to take on the activity or not. This is done as a safety first proposition and to familiarize the boys with the safe handling of a rifle. One cabin of nine boys and a leader, four of the boys unfamiliar with the rifle, set up

a new camp record of 49.4 out of a possible 50. They, however, were coached by their leader as they watched other cabins of boys line up for their preliminary rounds.

* * *

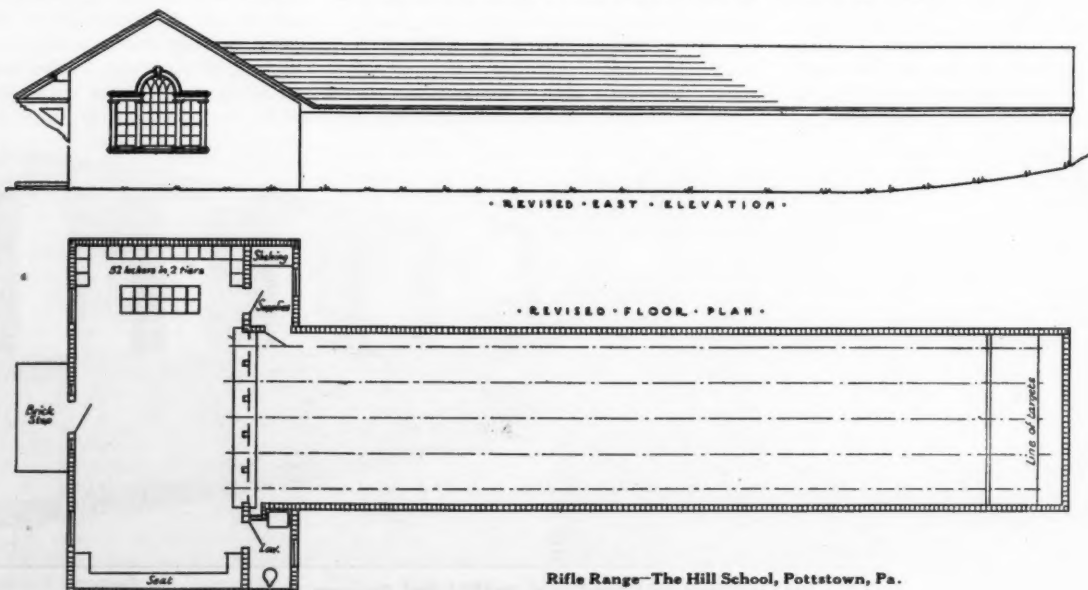
THE NEW ENROLLMENT PLAN

IF YOU WANT THE NEWS, RE-REGISTER AT ONCE! Many of our members are unfamiliar with the changes in policy regarding re-enrollment. We have announced in back issues of the News a change requesting that all members re-enroll annually before the first of each year. It is some task to go through our files picking out applications for members who have become over age and are no longer active. As a result the new plan was adopted which assumes us of an active working file yearly, enrolling only those members who actually take an interest in the sport and take part in the program.

Do you want to continue with the program and also receive the News? If you do and you are not a member of a unit affiliated for 1927, we suggest that you submit your re-affiliation fee of 25c immediately. You will then be reinstated and may continue with the medal qualifications and in the many matches prepared for the coming year. Those of our members who have not qualified as Marksman do not get the News, and consequently do not know of these changes. As a service to the Corps you can spread this information to your friends and get them to become live, active members. Some one interested you—won't you interest some one else? Your friends need only to send in their names and addresses with their affiliation fee of 25c. Remember our object is to teach every boy and girl the sport of rifle shooting!

* * *

A good way to qualify your Scout Troop members for their Merit Badge is to affiliate as a club in the N. R. A. J. R. C. There are some 400 troops affiliated who are doing this very thing.



Rifle Range—The Hill School, Pottstown, Pa.



THE DOPE BAG



A Free Service to Target, Big Game and Field Shots—All questions answered directly by mail

Rifles and Big Game Hunting: Lt.-Col. Townsend Whelen

Shotgun and Field Shooting: Captain Charles Askins

Pistols and Revolvers: Major J. S. Hatcher

Every Care is used in collecting data for questions submitted, but no responsibility is assumed for any accidents which may occur.

Shotguns and Powders

By Chas. Askins

A FEW years ago pistol grips were seldom seen on hunting, or military rifles, and straight grips were seldom seen on the conventional types of shotguns. Now just the reverse is true. Even the cheap models of .22 rifles have pistol grips, and the most expensive shotguns would look odd with anything but a very straight grip. I can see the advantage of the pistol grip to the shooter, but why the popularity of the straight one? I have heard it said that a straight grip facilitates the shift from one trigger to another in a double, but this does not explain its presence on the other types.

Another point that I would like to inquire about is the different lengths of stock in the different models. The stocks are long, longer, longest in the field, trap and pigeon grades, respectively. The only explanation I can see is that the field grade is shot in all kinds of weather when the shooter often wears thick clothing, which would make a very long stock a nuisance. The trap shoots being held in reasonably fair weather the stock can be longer, due to the shooter's overcoat or mackinaw being left off, and lastly the pigeon shoots being held only in the fair weather of Monte Carlo, and a few other "centers," where the gunner not only wears lighter apparel, but shoots from a pavilion, a still longer stock can be tolerated.

It always seemed to me that the reason for the extremely short stock of the Army rifle was so the soldier could shoot easily with his overcoat on.

I have wondered why the American manufacturer has not brought out an over-and-under shotgun by this time. I realize that the designing of an over-and-under lock is some problem, but I am sure the American designer will in time solve it successfully, just as he did the matter of the four-wheel brake after it first appeared in Europe. Do you consider over-and-under guns made by Westley-Richards, Boss, Woodward and others as thoroughly reliable, as compared with American \$100 doubles, or are they still in a stage of development, and even in the best subject to frailty of design? Does the single trigger add still more to its complication and therefore weakness?

The Ithaca car and burglar gun, brought out a few years ago, is a matter of interest to me in that it may be a prototype of a weapon to be developed in the future. At

present it seems to be nothing but a sawed-off 20-gauge with a pistol grip attached, but let the ammunition makers bring out a special cartridge of less power than the standard 20, but still more than an ordinary revolver cartridge loaded with shot, and you might have an arm that could be easily adapted to a system of backyard trap-shooting, which would be a great aid to teaching police and others the efficient use of the revolver.

One more point and then I will retire. The rifle and revolver experts caution us not to compress the bullet upon the powder, for the latter may therefore become pulverized and develop dangerous pressures. How about the shotgun shell? Is the powder not always under considerable compression? Or is the case different due to a different type of powder?—F. B. W.

Answer (by Capt. Askins). I think the pistol and straight grips all pretty much a fancy and a follow-your-leader business. The pistol grip was no advantage in the old lever action rifles where the hand was supported by the lever, but it is a more secure hold in bolt-action rifles. Keeps the hand supported and gives a little better control of the trigger. In shotguns with single trigger there is no advantage in the straight grip. Where the hand has to be shifted back it would be a trifle more easily done with a straight grip. Where the left barrel is pulled first, a habit of mine, there is no advantage in the straight grip. Generally speaking, grips are not a matter to be worried about, where they fit the hand.

Lengths of stock are more a matter of the position in which shot is to be taken than anything else. The long, straight stock probably permits the gun to be pointed a bit more accurately than a short stock. Trap shooters, also the old-time pigeon shooters, placed the butt to the shoulder before calling "pull." This alone permitted them to use a very long stock if they wished. On the other hand, the field shot takes his bird as it comes, and must bring up his piece long enough to possibly balk him as it comes to the shoulder. It is not often that any man wants a stock longer than 14½ inches in the field, but he can shoot a little longer stock on ducks and he can shoot a 16-inch stock on clay birds if he feels like it. Yes, clothes make some difference and of course would make

for shorter stocks where a man wears heavy winter clothing.

The American manufacturers wouldn't have any trouble at all in designing an over-and-under gun, either in locks or in anything else. But they would have a time designing the machinery to cut every part of that gun. The initial expense of making machines to cut every part of such a gun so that it would merely have to be assembled wouldn't be less than \$50,000 and might be \$100,000.

The American factories cannot see that the demand for the over-and-under guns would warrant them in going to this expense. It is just a mere matter of profit in the arms and they cannot see where the profit would come in. On the other hand, European manufacturers, who do much of their work by hand, anyhow, would not have the same initial expense in turning out over-and-under guns. Our gun builders probably think it wisest to let the other fellows have this trade. I think that an English or German over-and-under gun costing \$500 would be about equal to one of our ordinary double guns costing \$100. Some of these guns cost over \$1,000 and the man who can afford to put that much money in a gun, and wants to do it, ought to satisfy his fancy. The single trigger is pretty reliable today, and ought to be as good on an over-and-under as on an ordinary double gun.

The double pistol-shotguns could be had in 410 gauge, I think, which would be about what you have in mind. The 410 would be powerful enough for such a gun. The 410 will break clay birds at 25 yards right along.

Nearly all modern rifle and pistol powders, all except the black and semi-smokeless, require an air space, or at least are so loaded. The powders are intended to be quick enough without being compressed and even without the shell being filled with powder. Filling the shell and—worse yet, compressing the powder—would make it quick to the point of violence. Hence, these powders should be used in accordance with the design of their manufacturers, which means no compression. Black powders will not stand being loaded loose in the shell. The shotgun powders are altogether different. The average shotgun load develops a breech pressure of from three to three and a half tons. The resistance is so slight that if the powder were loaded loose in the shell the pressure would not be high enough to make the powder burn. On the other hand, some rifles develop a pressure of 25 tons, and that powder is

going to burn because the flame and heat are in direct proportion to the breech pressure. Hence, the pressure on shotgun loads to make the powder burn, and the care taken with rifles and pistols to prevent an over-pressure. There surely is a difference in powders. But a military powder in a shotgun and it would hardly drive out the shot—wouldn't burn; put a full charge of shotgun powder in a rifle with a long, close-fitting bullet and the powder would act like dynamite, blow up the gun, maybe.

THEY'LL SHOOT IN AN INCH

REFERRING to the Colt Officers' Model Revolver .38, 6-inch barrel and New Service Target .44 Special or .45, do you know from factory tests by machine rest what is the smallest group at 15 or 20 yards the best of these arms will do? Also is either of the above calibers any more accurate than the other two?—F. L. E.

Answer (by Maj. Hatcher). The .38 Special Officers' Model or the New Service Target .44 Special will group all shots in a space of one inch at 20 yards. The .45 caliber will not do quite so well. There is nothing to choose between the .44 Special and the .38 Special in accuracy.

TRY REMINGTON FODDER

AT a time past I owned a Remington .41 Derringer for pocket carrying. I like the grip of this gun very much, which combined with its small size and large caliber make it about as ideal a defense weapon as can be had at this time.

I found, however, that the thing was given to misfiring, as seemingly the .41 rim-fire cartridge is none too well developed or carefully manufactured, and besides is not oil and water proof. Therefore, I gave the gun away as I care not a bit to have a gun that is not absolutely dependable.

Can you suggest a remedy whereby this gun would be reliable? Can uniform and damp-proof cartridges be obtained any place at all? Can the gun be rebored for some center-fire cartridges, or will Remington make one up for, say, .38 or .45 caliber center-fire?—H. H. F.

Answer (by Maj. Hatcher). Did you use the Remington .41 caliber cartridges in your Remington Derringer?

This company manufactures cartridges which are tested to function correctly in the gun and if they do not function correctly their engineering department would no doubt be very glad to hear about it and would correct the defect.

It would be impracticable to rebore the gun for any center-fire cartridge and the Remington Company would not be in a position to make up one for special calibers as this would all be hand work and the cost would be out of all question.

You can only get guns that are reasonably priced when the factory is tooled up to make them in quantity production.

GET A NEW CYLINDER

SOME time ago I purchased a 1917 S. & W. .45 cal. service revolver and had the cylinder reamed to take the .45 cal. Colt revolver cartridge. After having this done, I found that the base of the .45 Colt revolves cartridge is not as heavy as the base on the .45 automatic. What I would like to know is whether you or any of the various companies which manufacture cartridges can furnish the long .45 Colt shell with the heavy base. The difficulty I have with the standard .45 Colt ammunition is that the cap is too far away from the fir-

ing pin and therefore does not always explode the cartridge, and with this condition existing the gun cannot be relied upon.—E. R. M.

Answer (by Maj. Hatcher). The cylinder in the 1917 revolver is different from that in the revolver designed for the .45 Colt cartridge.

The difference is that the 1917 has the cylinder cut short enough to allow not only for the head of the cartridge, but for the metal clip that holds the automatic cartridge when fired in this gun. For that reason merely reaming the cylinder for the .45 Colt is not satisfactory as the cartridge is too far away from the frame of the gun and is not properly supported.

The Smith & Wesson Company will furnish a new cylinder for the .45 Colt for \$7.57 if you will send your gun to them.

IT'S A MATTER OF CHOICE

WHICH do you think a person can do the best shooting with: the 20 pump or the 20 in a double barrel? I notice, or it seems, that most trap guns are single barrel. Why is this?

Is it a good idea to have the 20 chambered for the more powerful load than the regular 20-gauge shell and would this be harder on the gun or not?—E. T.

Answer (by Capt. Askins). If my personal experience goes for anything, and it shouldn't go for much, every man being a law unto himself about such things, the pump gun is more effective in 20 bores than the double. However, most people want two barrels, bored to different degrees of choke, and this of necessity means a double gun. A single-barreled 20-in. cylinder will bag a lot of quail as soon as they go beyond 30 yards. There is where it is mighty nice to have a reserve barrel, bored closer, as in the usual double gun.

Pretty hard to say why nearly all trap shots use the single-barreled gun. It is partly custom, I believe. One man does what the other fellow did. Partly it is for the reason that only one barrel is required, partly for the reason that taking 30-inch barrels the sighting plane is longer on the pump gun, partly because the hand is held further under the tube, and for this reason under the same stock measurements the single barrel will shoot higher. Patterns should be a little better in the single barrel, for the reason that expansion of the tube is not interfered with. Might be other reasons.

PROBABLY "FITZ"

AFEW days ago I went into a "sporting goods" dealer to purchase a Colt's S. A. Army 5½" and he took so much pains to tell me that all of his guns were lettered "F" in the crotch where the hammer falls indicating that they were "Firsts." I put off the purchase of this gun until a later date. Since then I have examined other guns of this type and have found several other letters.

Would you be so kind as to tell me what those letters mean.

Thanking you for any information that you may give me. I am—H. B. H.

Answer (by Major Hatcher). Your letter of July 12th inquires about the letter "F" on the frame of the single action Army Colt in the slot where the hammer falls.

This letter is an inspector's initial. All of the parts inspected by this man will have this initial, but if they are inspected by another man they will have another initial. It has nothing whatever to do with the quality of the guns. No guns are

turned out by the Colt Patent Fire Arms Company except first quality.

LATELY I have been trying out a new load for the .30 calibre rifles for small game such as chucks and foxes. It is just right for a reduced load in a settled community and consists of 16 grs. DuPont No. 80 and the Remington 110 gr. bullet. It will not explode in a chuck as it does with the full charge but will go right through and is the best killer I ever used for chucks and I have been killing them for 50 years and so ought to know. This load is mighty accurate at 100 to 150 yards in the Springfield, Krag and also in the Russian 6.72. I have tried the charge in all these rifles and in several rifles of the same make and all will make 2 in. to 2½ in. groups at 100 yards which I think is good enough. The load is not expensive—about \$2.20 per hundred.

REVAMPING THE 1917 S. & W.

HAVE you had any experience with the Model 1917 S. & W. Revolver, after it had been rechambered to handle the .45 Colt cartridge? Would it not be necessary to have a new barrel of proper caliber fitted to get best results?

Also, can you give me the ballistics of the .45 auto-rim cartridge, 255 grain lead, as made by the Peters Cartridge Co.

My hand is small and fingers short, consequently the S. & W. Model 1917 fits me better than any other double action. What I want is to get the most powerful .45 cal. cartridge I can that will function properly in the arm referred to.

Can you recommend any responsible firm or individual who could be relied on to re-chamber gun referred to above and fit new barrel if necessary.—H. A. Mc.

Answer (by Maj. Hatcher). The .45 Model 1917 revolver re-chambered for the .45 Colt is very satisfactory. It is not necessary to get a new barrel. The Colt Company uses the same size barrel for the .45 New Service and for the Model 1917.

Smith & Wesson advise that they are now equipped to fit the Model 1917 gun with a cylinder for the .45 Colt cartridge, the cost of the job being \$7.57 plus return postage. The gun so altered is very accurate.

About the ballistics of the .45 auto-rim—I am writing this up in the West Virginia Mountains on vacation and have none of my notes with me, so cannot give you exact figures, but they are very close to those for the .45 Colt; so close that I really do not see the use of re-chambering.

TROUBLE WITH PRIMERS

I AM enclosing herewith several exploded primers as punched out of some hand-loaded shells for the .45 Auto Colt, Government model.

There is something peculiar about them which I can not account for. You will note that the imprint of the firing pin, which usually leaves a perfectly round indentation, is here shown as if the barrel was moved slightly to one side, while the point of the firing pin was still in the indentation. This makes the imprint not round, but oval, with some of the metal stretched or pushed aside in a sort of ridge.

The arm is in factory condition and functions perfectly. Since the firing pin moves in a straight line and fits perfectly in its place, the peculiar effect is puzzling. The primers are the Remington make and the metal rather soft.

My loads are lead bullets with about 10 per cent of tin. The powder is five grains of du Pont No. 5 or No. 3. The bullets are lubricated to fill the canelleures and weigh

225 grains. Have shot about 2,000 of them with a better average in accuracy than the factory loads. The condition described does no harm whatever, but, as a gun crank, I would like to know the cause.—T. C. H.

Answer (by Maj. Hatcher.) The appearance of the primers would indicate that the firing pin hole in the slide of your automatic has been eroded considerably so that the metal of the primer has been allowed to flow back into this hole.

The action of the gun is such that when the barrel recoils it also has a downward movement and this movement makes the fired cartridge slide downward over the face of the breech so that the metal in the firing pin hole is pushed to one side.

The remedy for this condition is a new slide.

The probable cause of the trouble is pierced primers blowing back gas and eroding firing pin hole.

The primers also show signs of the pressure being higher than normal. I would advise you to reduce the charge somewhat.

ADVICE ON CARRYING THE .45 AUTO

I RECEIVED your letter of August 27 about two weeks ago and thank you for the information it contained.

I now have a few more questions to ask you.

I just purchased Col. A. J. Macnab's Junior Pistol and Revolver Course. In it he states that to carry the .45 Auto loaded, the best way was to have it cocked and with the safety on, never with the hammer down.

Now, Deputy Sheriff Louis V. Manning of Salinas tells me the safest position to carry it loaded is with the hammer down as with the hammer down the firing pin does not extend through.

I have tried this method by hitting the hammer several sharp blows with a hammer when it was down with no indication of the firing pin striking the primer.—C. V. J.

Answer (by Maj. Hatcher.) In my opinion, the best and safest way to carry the .45 Automatic is with the hammer down with a loaded chamber. When carried this way there is no chance of accidental discharge because the firing pin is purposely made so short that it does not project all the way through the breech-block. There is no way of making the gun go off in this position except to cock the hammer first.

When carried with the safety on, the motion of the gun in the holster will move the safety and cause it to go to the off position a great many times.

In drawing the pistol, it is just as quick to cock the hammer when drawing from the holster as it is to slip the safety to the off position.

The present Army instructions require the gun carried as Col. Macnab suggested.

I would advise you to carry the gun with the hammer down with the loaded chamber just as you suggested. This is the way I have always carried the .45 Automatic and the way it was intended to be used by the designer.

HAND-LOADING FOR KRAG

WE HAVE been re-loading some service shells and have quite a quantity of D. G. military powder from broken .30-06 shells, and a quantity of the 150-grain bullets. I would appreciate the following information, as we want to re-load some Krag shells with this material.

How many grains of the D. G. powder would you put in a Krag shell, with the 150 grain bullet?

How many grains of the D. G. powder would you put in a Krag shell, with the 172 grain, 9 degree bullet?

What accuracy can you attain with each load?—A. G. C.

Answer (by Lt.-Col. Whelen.) I have your letter of October 11th. The proper charge of Pyro D. G. powder for the Krag cartridge and 150 grain bullet is 39 grains. This is a maximum charge and should not be exceeded. You can also use as low as about 33 grains, below which this powder will not burn cleanly. 39 grains will give a muzzle velocity of about 2500 f.s. You must remember that with a regular burning powder like Pyro D. G. you cannot get as high a velocity with permissible pressure as you can with a progressive burning powder like du Pont No. 17½, or the old No. 16.

It is rather problematical just what accuracy this 150 grain bullet will give in the Krag. The Krag, you know, is throated for a long bearing 220 grain bullet, and this 150 grain bullet cannot be loaded far enough out of the case to fit up into the long throat. In jumping this distance unsupported, sometimes the bullet is badly deformed so that when it leaves the muzzle it does not fly true, and groups may be as large as 10 inches at 200 yards. Other rifles do not seem to deform the bullet nearly as much, and I have seen Krags which would shoot this bullet into about 6 inches at 200 yards.

The proper charge of Pyro D. G. powder for the Krag cartridge and the 172 grain Mark 1 (9°B.T.) bullet is 37 grains weight, giving a muzzle velocity of about 2300 f.s. Charges as low as about 32 grains can also be used. If the bullet is seated in the case deeply enough to work through the magazine of the Krag rifle about 8-inch groups should be obtained at 200 yards in fairly new barrels having groove diameter of from .308" to .309". If you will seat the bullet about ¼ inch further out of the case than this the size of the group will be reduced to about 5 inches at 200 yards, but the cartridge, of course, will not work through the magazine.

CHOKE FOR SMALL GAME

I WOULD like your opinion on the correct choke a 20 gauge should be for the upland small game such as quail, rabbit and squirrel, and pheasant occasionally. I presume that the regular method of left barrel full choke and right modified would be a good combination to stick to.

I have shot nothing but the twelve gauges in both double and repeater, but now on account of not having the time to devote to the sport as before, and the carrying of a heavy twelve soon becomes tiresome, I am selling and trading my twelves and looking for lighter guns, and have decided on a twenty for the small game found around here.

Now the question is what choke will be the best suitable, I am a quick shot and shoot all my game within 15 and 25 yards, and have always used a modified choked gun in repeater and full and modified in the double. I have selected the left barrel full choked and right modified as a suitable boring for the above game, as I believe that the pattern will not be too close. What is your experience in this kind of shooting? What boring do you advise?—H. B. A.

Answer (by Capt. Askins.) In that twenty bore I'd have the first barrel improved cylinder, about a 50% choke and the left barrel a modified choke, 60 to 65%. I wouldn't have a straight cylinder as a gift in any bore. You will hardly need a closer shooting first barrel than this 50% but if you think you do have it 55% and the sec-

ond barrel 65%. For quail shooting I use the same choke in both barrels, around 55%, doing this because I have learned that I get more birds with the second barrel as open as the first one. This is mostly a personal equation, since I find I do my best holding with the first barrel, and whip in the second one quick. If you are accurate enough in your holding, both barrels modified choke are fine, or again if you sometimes use the gun on ducks, then the left full choke. I use a single trigger myself and just use the barrel that happens to come up, with entire indifference as to which one it happens to be.

* * *

IN A recent issue of the American Rifleman, I noted that you had answered various questions, and as I have a question, hence this request.

A friend of mine has a 12 gauge, Charles Daly, shotgun, with 3-inch chamber, fine Damascus barrel and rim, which seems to be a very good gun. Would you be kind enough to tell me whether or not this gun is still manufactured; if so, where could I purchase one, and how much would it cost? Is it a foreign or domestic make?

Any other information regarding this gun will be greatly appreciated, and oblige.—T. B.

Answer (by Capt. Askins.) The Daly is one of the best guns ever imported. It is made in Germany, still being made to the best of my knowledge, and is imported by Schoverling, Daly, and Gales, New York City. You can probably purchase the gun of them, since I saw an ad of theirs not very long ago. The gun used to cost from \$225 to \$500 and probably is still higher now. I'd expect the prices to run from \$300 to about \$750. The Daly has been favorably known in this country for at least thirty years, and is one of the standard arms, classing with the best made in this country, in England or on the Continent.

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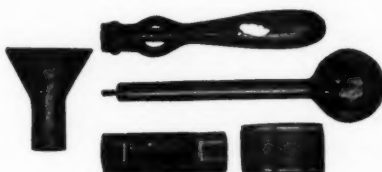
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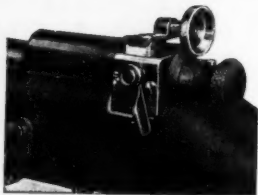
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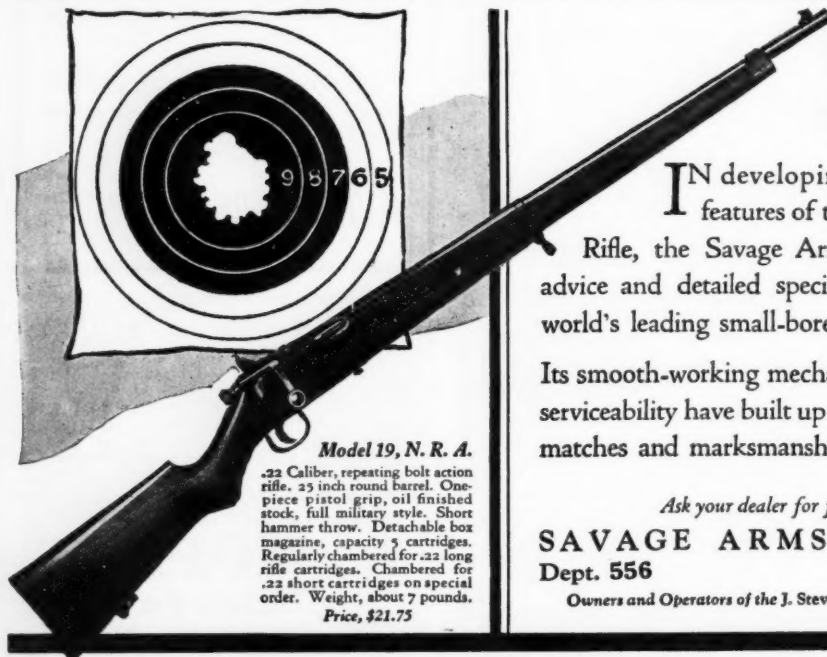
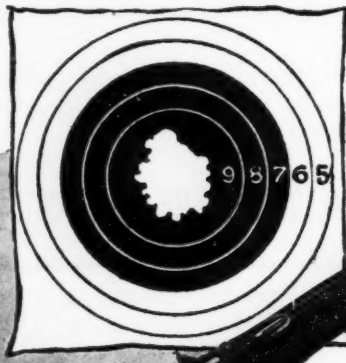
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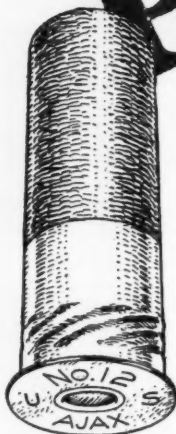
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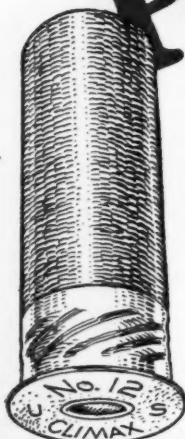
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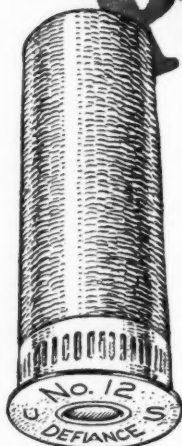
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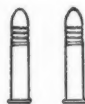
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HERCO Smokeless is a special new shotgun powder for long range, heavy duck and goose loads.

Herco is absolutely different from every other shotgun or rifle powder made. It is not a copy of anything. It is not merely an improvement or a new number. It is in every way a real development destined to revolutionize your ideas of what the one best shotgun powder should be. And a patent has been applied for so that Herco Smokeless will remain exclusively a Hercules development and product.

And now what is Herco Smokeless? It contains 95% of nitrocellulose, high grade nitrated cotton, coated with a deterrent to make it completely progressive burning.

This insures low pressures, high patterns, and the ability to handle 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ and 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ ounces of shot at high speed. And it contains something else—five percent of a special quick burning substance has been *chemically incorporated* with the 95% nitrocellulose to make Herco burn cleanly, uniformly and certainly.

Being both progressive burning and essentially non-hygroscopic, as well as being certain and uniform in ignition, and regular in burning, Herco combines *all* the good properties of each type of shotgun powder previously manufactured.

It took time to develop Herco Smokeless, but we made it RIGHT!

HERCULES POWDER COMPANY
(INCORPORATED)

908 King Street

Wilmington, Delaware

INFALLIBLE

— HERCULES E. C. —

HERCO SMOKELESS



Now for the Indoor Matches Again—

THE competition's keen. No matter how good a shooter you may be you cannot afford to miss a point you earn in these live-wire matches. Rifle and ammunition cannot make you a better shooter. But they have a great deal to do with seeing that your final score gives you every point you've earned.

In selecting your shooting combination for this winter consider the records. Recall how the Winchester Model 52 has dominated the indoor matches last year and for several years past. Consider the great winnings which have been made with it at Camp Perry and at Sea Girt which have won for it the title of the dominant small-bore target rifle of America.

Then remember how Winchester Precision ammunition swept the 1926 Dewar match, in which the sixteen highest men on the record making British team and the highest three on the American team all used Precision; how it swept match after match in the English and Scottish national small-bore matches; the outstanding winnings it has achieved at Sea Girt and Perry; the high scores attained with it in the indoor matches last year.

And the combination of Winchester Model 52 and Winchester Precision ammunition—made for each other and for victories—has scored such noteworthy triumphs indoors and out of doors!

For accuracy—for dependability—for uniformity—to get every point you earn—use this great small-bore combination of victory, starting right now with the opening of another great indoor shooting season.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.
NEW HAVEN, CONN., U. S. A.



Arms Chest



READ TERMS BEFORE SENDING ORDER

THE uniformly excellent returns from advertisements appearing in the classified columns of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN make it a most satisfactory and productive medium for the disposal of surplus shooting equipment, or the acquisition of special types of firearms.

Free Insertions. Each subscriber is entitled to one insertion of twenty words when his subscription is paid for one year. It is necessary only to write or print the text plainly on one side of the paper only, noting thereon the date subscription was paid. These advertisements will appear in the first available issue and should be in publication office three weeks prior to the following publication date. All words in excess of 20 must be paid for at the rate of 5 cents a word. Cash MUST accompany order.

Paid Insertions. Non-subscribers or those who have already made use of the subscriber's privilege may take advantage of these columns at a cost of 5 cents a word. No advertisement for less than \$1.00 accepted. They should be in the publication office three weeks prior to the time appearance is desired.

WANTED—American firearms. Hunt up your discarded firearms. Have your friends do likewise. In every family there are firearms discarded as being obsolete. Many times what are considered valueless would be very valuable to me, a collector. Send a list of what you or your friends have. If the pieces are what I want I will offer a price better than any dealer. You can make the dealer's profit if you sell to me. S. Harold Croft, Bala-Cynwyd, P. O., Pa. 12-1-26

COLT'S .45 New Service, 5 1/2 in. (Special Revolver, cost \$65.00) pearl grips, checked strap, \$45.00; S. A. 45, 4 1/2 in. \$25.00; 22 Automatic, holster, clip, \$23.00; S. & W. 38 Military, 6 in. new condition, holster, \$25.00. **WANTED—Colt or S. & W. heavy frame 22.** R. Lenny, 2811 W. Oxford St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 12-1-26

FOR SALE—Checkering tools, \$5.00 a set. Three double row spacers, fine, medium, coarse. One double end cutter, bent Swiss file for finishing, flexible straight edge, instructions as to use of tools. Guaranteed. Purchase price will be refunded on any set if not satisfactory and returned to me. R. J. Snyder, Box 23, Pine Castle, Florida (formerly of Union, N. Y.) 12-1-26

WANTED—Colt Bisley, flat-top target model. Renewers. Also regular grade Bisley's. Bisley owners let's hear from you. Want case Krag ammunition. D. B. Conley, Swampton, Kentucky. 12-1-26

GUN CABINETS, Radio Consoles and Tables, direct from factory. Send stamp for folder. Kane Cabinet Company, Kane, Pennsylvania. 12-1-26

FOR SALE—Stevens No. 438 telescope and mounts, 3 1/2 power. Length 14 inches, price, \$12.00. Perfect condition. John Reakes, Clare, Michigan. 12-1-26

TRADE—\$18.00 Fy Rod, \$4.00 leather case, extra tips, flys, first class, for 1917 Colt or S. & W. Revolver. What have you? E. J. Hofheinz, Box 544, Austin, Texas. 12-1-26

MARLIN 39, oiled, checked stock and forearm. Lyman peep and ivory sights, fine condition, worth \$40.00, sell for \$20.00. Winchester 53, 32-20 Lyman sight oil finished barrel perfect, cost \$38.85, sell \$20.00. A. H. Sikes, Great Falls, Montana. 12-1-26

"HOW TO SHOOT"—Some lessons in the science of shotgun shooting with illustrations and diagrams. "A most interesting book, brimful of useful hints." New and revised edition with supplementary books post free, \$1.50. E. J. Churchill, (Gunmakers), Ltd., 39 to 42, Leicester Square, London, England. 12-1-26

FOR SALE—Colt's 22 cal. Auto. pistol, new, in factory condition, absolutely perfect. \$26.50. Colt's .45 cal. 1917 model, in good condition, \$13.50. R. L. Cushman, Reading, Massachusetts. 12-1-26

COLT'S NEW SERVICE, .44 Special Target Model, 7 1/2 in. barrel. Patridge sights, \$35.00. Winchester S. S. 38-55, 30 in. barrel, globe and vernier sights, \$25.00. Stevens 44 1/2, 32-40 globe and vernier, \$18.50. All factory condition. Morley's Cyclery, Boise, Idaho. 12-1-26

SELL ONLY—22 Heavy Ballard, Fecker scope, Winchester mounts. 30-30. Savage lever, 22 in. octagon, Lyman 30 1/2, sling, etc., \$35.00. Ballard 22 barrel pitted, otherwise perfect, \$9.00. J. I. Davis, 1117 Burns St., Wilkensburg, Pennsylvania. 12-1-26

FOR SALE—Parker 12 ga. DH grade. Full and modified, 30 inch Damascus barrels, slightly pitted. Stock 14x1 1/2x2 1/2, with silver shield and recoil pad. Price, \$65.00. Dr. W. B. Lewis, Kamrar, Iowa. 12-1-26

WINCHESTER .52, new model, new condition, with case, and Winchester 4 power telescope, \$50.00. Smith & Wesson .22 straight line target pistol, new, \$27.00. Dietz & Hartman Venus, Free Pistol, 12 in. barrel, set trigger, \$45.00. Goetz 4 power, hunting telescope sight, \$22.00. Ross .303, beautiful sporting stock, \$30.00. Will take other good firearms in trade. Eric Tinsley, 423 S. 4th St., Louisville, Kentucky. 12-1-26

FOR SALE—New Springfield Sporter. Circassian Walnut, checked pistol grip stock and fore-end, 22 in. barrel, weight 7 1/4 pounds. King folding leaf rear sight on band. \$75.00. D. B. Woodcock, 163 Bank St., Elkhart, Indiana. 12-1-26

FOR SALE—Savage .250-3000 Lever, first class condition, \$35.00, with box of cartridges. Thurlie C. Johnson, Kane, Pa. 12-1-26

WANTED—22 caliber Winder Musket (Winchester), condition of barrel unimportant. State condition and price. T. R. Mullen, 17 Battery Place, New York City. 12-1-26

HUNTERS WHERE TO GO—Mountain View Hunting Lodge. Modern lion hunting is now on for the winter, including pictures of goat, sheep, deer. Big game hunting and fishing in season. Rates, reasonable. Write me. Frank Allison, Hunters' Guide, Forney, Idaho. 12-1-26

.45 Colt Auto. Comm. .30-30 Win. Carbine, each \$22.50. WANT—45 Smith 1917 and tools, .38 Special, 6 in. Savage Carbine. Lee McFarland, Picacho, Ariz. 12-1-26

FOR SALE—Winchester Repeating Shotgun, 10 ga., Model '01, new. Never used, 200 rounds heavily loaded lead shells, price \$50.00 C. O. D. R. K. Clapper, Hyndman, Pa. 12-1-26

FOR SALE—Colt's .38 cal. Officers' Model Target Revolver, 7 1/2 in. barrel, 800 cartridges, one Heiser Left Hip Holster, one Heiser Left Shoulder Holster, one Heiser Cartridge Belt and one Jointed Cleaning Rod. Guaranteed factory condition. Will accept in payment either a .38-40 or .45 Colt New Service, a .38 Colt Army Special or a .45 Colt Single Action Army. Martin B. Donker, 607 Leonard St., N. W., Grand Rapids, Michigan. 12-1-26

THE WORLD'S LARGEST DOG KENNEL has for sale Oorang Airdales trained as watch-dogs, automobile companions, children's playmates, hunters, retrievers and stock-drivers. Also Big Game Hounds, Foxhounds, Coonhounds and Rabbit Hounds. All dogs individually schooled and trained by our famous canine specialists and shipped on trial. Delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Trained dogs, \$50.00 to \$150.00 each. Thoroughbred puppies, \$15.00 to \$35.00 each. Large illustrated catalogues, 10 cents. Oorang Kennels, Box 19, La Rue, Ohio. 12-1-26

BARGAINS THAT ARE BONA FIDE—I will trade, buy or sell guns, rifles, revolvers. All makes and lowest prices. Send stamps for big bargain list. Oldest and most reliable dealer in U. S. Established for over 60 years. Money saved, prompt service. Wm. R. Burkhard, 143 E. Fourth St., St. Paul, Minn. 12-1-26

COLLECTION OF MODERN WEAPONS for sale. Write for list. Sidney Maranov, 217 N. Virginia St., New York City. 3-15-27

THE ALL-PURPOSE GUN—the three barrel—any combination, made to order at moderate prices. Circular on request. Baker & Kimball, 98 M South St., Boston. 12-1-26

WANTED—Krag carbine, new, or must be perfect inside and out. Dr. E. B. Gregory, 217 N. Virginia St., Reno, Nev. 12-1-26

WE MAKE A LIGHT three-barrel brush gun, 26 in., with rifle below, in either light or powerful caliber, or heavy duck gun with 22 long rifle barrel below, to get the cripples. Finest workmanship. Moderate prices. Baker & Kimball, 98 M South St., Boston. 12-1-26

FOR TWO QUICK shots nothing equals the "Ovr-Unda" double rifle. All calibers. Baker & Kimball, 98 M South St., Boston. 12-1-26

AFTER you have spent your money for mysterious formulas and quick methods of bluing your guns and have met with failure, remember HOFFMAN BLUING SOLUTION which has been on the market for six years, sold with money-back guarantee, which none of our imitators can do. This is the solution used exclusively on all Hoffman Arms Company's fine guns, used by the Frankfort Arsenal and thousands of professional gunsmiths, recommended by Major Whelen in "Amateur Gunsmithing," by Landis, Crossman, Askins, Curtis, and all authorities on firearms. \$2.50 per bottle and sold with money-back guarantee, if it does not do what we claim. Hoffman Chemical Co., Ardmore, Okla. 12-1-26

THE "OVR-UNDA" GUN for trap or field—the greatest improvement in a sporting gun in a generation. Circular on request. Baker & Kimball, 98 M South St., Boston. 12-1-26

CLOSING OUT entire stock of genuine Mauser and Mannlicher rifles, Sauer shotguns. Lowest prices in U. S. Send stamps for list. Baker & Kimball, 98 M South St., Boston, Mass. 12-1-26

FOR SALE—Niedner vermin rifle, 22 baby Hi-Power, 2,800 f.s.; ideal woodchuck rifle; cost \$65.00; take \$35.00. 300 38-50 nickel-plated shells; 500 Pope bullets for .38-50 or .38-55 and D. A. tool, \$10.00 for the lot. Eastman V. P. Kodak, new, sole leather case, \$6.00. 8-X Hensoldt binoculars and case, nearly new, cost \$146.55, take \$27.50. WANT—New model .45 Auto., New Service, .44 Special or .45 and tools. Hensoldt Ideal Dealyt, 6x36. New model Colt .22 W. R. F. target. All above must be A No. 1. J. H. Hall, 15889 Monica St., Detroit, Mich. 12-1-26

FOR SALE—C. & B. revolvers; .44 Remington, \$7.00; .44 Colt, \$4.50; .31 Cooper D. A., \$11.00; "Aston 1847" Army pistol, \$9.00. .30 Luger, \$16.00. .22 H. & R. 6-inch, \$4.50. .22 U. S. 10-inch, \$5.00. .30 R. F. Sharps, \$3.50. .32 R. F. H. & R. 6-inch, \$4.50. .30 R. F. cartridges, per 100, Shorts, \$1.35; Longs, \$1.45. Transportation extra. B. K. Wingate, Box 481, Reading, Pa. 12-1-26

SALE OR TRADE—2 Vion Scopes (spotting), 30 and 33 power. WANT—Springfield or .22 target rifle. Same value. D. H. Nelson, 314 W. H. St., Ontario, Calif. 12-1-26

FOR SALE—7 mm. Mauser rifle, 24-in. barrel, military. \$20.00. German .22 target pistol, \$50.00; cost \$100.00. John White, Station B, Youngstown, Ohio. 12-1-26

FOR SALE—300 Bolt Action Savage Rifle, perfect inside and out, shot 10 times, sling strap, recoil pad, cleaning rod, gun case and scabbard, a few shells, \$45.00. No trades. Wm. H. Seitz, 135 S. New Hampshire Ave., Los Angeles, California. 12-1-26

MICROSCOPES and FIREARMS wanted in trade on lenses, Graflexes, Kodaks, binoculars and telescopes. National Camera Exchange, 5 So. 5th St., Minneapolis, Minn. 12-1-26

FOR SALE—Antique pistols, rifles, muskets, swords, powder horns, flasks, war medals, Indian curios. Lists free. Nagy, 8 South 18th St., Philadelphia, Pa., Dept. R. 12-1-26

FOR SALE—Silver saxophone, gold bell, \$65.00. Perfect condition and tone. Consider high-grade repeating shotgun. F. D. Smith, Wright, Kan. 12-1-26

WANTED—Barrel for 1873 Winchester rifle, .44 caliber. Not necessarily perfect condition. Give description and price. C. E. Clapper, Macdonald, W. Va. 12-1-26

FOR SALE—44 Russian 6½-inch Smith & Wesson single-action target revolver, perfect condition, in elaborate mahogany carrying case, \$40.00. Model 52 Winchester, old stock, No. 5A scope, No. 2 mounts, almost new, \$40.00. 32-20 1892 Winchester, new, 22-inch round nickel-steel barrel, matted rib, half magazine, Lyman sights, new condition, \$20.00. Detailed descriptions upon request. Andrew J. Palmer, Howard Ave. Gas Works, Bridgeport, Conn. 12-1-26

TRADE—52 Winchester, new model, oil-finished checked stock, scope blocks, perfect. **WANT**—39 Marlin, Savage lever action, featherweight, straight grip, solid frame, not over .30 caliber. E. B. Huffman, Box 2471, Miami, Fla. 12-1-26

WANTED TO TRADE for Schuetzen rifle. State your wants. Am in sporting goods business. G. A. Martin, 156 Wentworth St., Charles, S. C. 12-1-26

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Fine powder scales, in new condition. **WANT**—Winchester S. S. heavy C. F. action, barrel no object. T. R. Graham, Williamsport, Pa. 12-1-26

WANTED—22 Target Rifle and Scope Sight. Government Sporter Stocks and others trimmed to your specification, capped and checked to your notion for \$10.00. Finest grade of job guaranteed. Why pay MORE for no better work? Alvin Linden, Gunsmith, Bryant, Wisc. 12-1-26

FOR SALE—Springfield, Lyman 48, gold bead front, Jostam pad, Whelen sling, pistol grip sporting stock with cheek piece, perfect. \$60.00. David S. Perry, Edgewood Pl., Ithaca, N. Y. 12-1-26

WANTED—41 Remington Derringer, .45 Colt Auto., retail model (not Government issue). H. H. Friend, 628 Forsythe St., Calumet City, Ill. 12-1-26

FOR SALE OR TRADE—One .38-55 W. S. S. Winchester scope mounts, loading tools, 100 rounds of ammunition short and long range mould. Gun in excellent condition. Price \$25.00, or trade for .38 S. & W. Special 6 inch barrel. W. H. Wade, 89 Colfax Ave., Buffalo, N. Y. 12-1-26

ORIGINAL GENUINE MAUSER, Rep. Rifle, Waffenfabrik-Oberndorf. Rifles new in factory grease. Cal. 7 m.m. \$35.00. Same in cal. 8 m.m., \$35.00. Frederick W. Hollender, 245 Canal St., New York City. 12-1-26

WANTED—"Shooting and Fishing" and "Arms and the Man" from October, 1904 to July, 1916, bound or unbound, also certain copies of "The Rifle," 1885-1886. Will also consider offer of file of "Arms and the Man," March 1917 to September, 1922. Lt. (j.g.) W. B. Pape, U.S.S. Utah, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. 12-1-26

FOR TRADE—Krag rifle, sporting forearm, raised comb, Springfield M. 22 buttplate; barrel rough, but shoots 2 inch groups at 100 yards. **WANT**—12 ga. shotgun. W. C. Franke, 255 Ardmore Drive, Ferndale, Michigan. 12-1-26

FOR SALE—Stevens No. 414 .22 long rifle, one extra barrel for .22 short, one Marble Tang Sight adjustable. Barrel of .22 long, shot only 200 times, .22 short barrel, good. Rifle in target condition. Price, complete, \$15.00. W. J. Posey, Box 166, Solon Springs, Wisc. 12-1-26

.32 Savage, perfect, \$10.00. .32 Mauser, fair, \$7.00. .38 S. & W., single action, good, \$7.00. Several other pistols, rifles, also several lots pistol and rifle ammunition. **WANT**—7 m.m. pinfire ammunition; books on guns. Major C. H. Goddard, Hotel Latham, New York City. 12-1-26

ITHACA Double Ejector No. 4, 12 ga. latest 1926 model Beaver tail forearm. Lyman Sights, Hawkins Pad. Solid Walnut Case, etc., \$125.00. C. R. Anderson, Box 348, Mason City, Iowa. 12-1-26

TO TRADE—30-06 Winchester Bolt 54, gold bead and No. 48. 30-30 Winchester, Model 55 Lyman, both new. **WANT**—Match Springfield and 25 or 30-06 Remington 30 Express, in new condition. Dr. C. J. Miller, Ord, Nebraska. 12-1-26

FOR SALE—\$25.00 Acme K-1, Double Free-Edge Cone Type Radio Loud Speaker. Guaranteed. C. O. D. for \$18.75. C. S. Bender, 311½ 20th St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 12-1-26

FOR SALE—Ideal tool No. 10, D. A., extra mould, \$5.00. Krag Carbine, extras, \$8.00. W. C. Burnett, Box 885, Corpus Christi, Texas. 12-1-26

SALE OR EXCHANGE—38-55 Winchester Carbine, ¾ magazine good hunting condition, bore pitted, \$18.00 or **TRADE** for Remington or Winchester single shot, .32-40 or larger. Harry Pendleton, Barre, Massachusetts. 12-1-26

FOR SALE—S. & W. single-action .22, like new, \$25.00. One Olympic model for 18. One .22 S. & W. revolver, perfect, \$22.00. One Colt .32 W. C. F. sinble action, perfect, \$22.00. Perfect B. S. A. with nickel steel barrel, \$29.00. Winchester 52 with rebuilt stock for \$29.00. One fine Owen Sporter, \$100.00. One Lyman 48 for \$8.00. One .45 Colt Auto., \$15.00. One Ballard action, \$15.00. One Sporting Scope, \$15.00, and one for \$25.00. Also have a couple of high-grade 12 and 20 gauge English shotguns to trade or sell. **WANT** to buy or trade for a case of shorts, longs, or long rifle. Fred Anderson, 239 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. 12-1-26

CAST BULLETS, any caliber. Properly alloyed, sized, and lubricated. C. Stewart, R. 3, Ellwood City, Pa. 12-1-26

FOR SALE—S. & W. .45, Mod. 1917, perfect condition, 200 Remington etgs., cases, clips. B. & M Bullet Seater, B. & M. Resizing Die, Modern-Bond double mod. **ALL GOES FOR \$30.00** Edward Price, Jr., Emporia, Kansas. 12-1-26

WANTED—Fecker 6 or 8X, or Winchester, 5A Telescope, 20 ga. Double, Colt or S. & W. .32 cal. double action. Will sell or trade all makes of binoculars and sporting telescopes. Robert E. Bausch, 122 Vanderbilt Square, Syracuse, N. Y. 12-1-26

FOR SALE OR TRADE—2 Winchester set trigger, Peterson barrel rifles, 22 L. R.; 28-30. **WANT** scope sight. W. E. Shropshire, 126 G St., Salida, Colo. 12-1-26

12 PR. REGISTERED SILVER BLACK FOXES, from best Prince Edward Island strain, at \$350.00 pair. C. E. Rodney, Millett, Alta., Canada. 12-1-26

SELL—Savage .32 Automatic, new, \$15.00. Marlin Mod. 20, barrel new, rest fine, \$15.00. Winchester Mod. 94, 25-35 takedown, never fired 100 times, bore slightly rough, but accurate, \$25.00. Write me for any kind of gun you want. I most always have it at bargain price. **WANT**—Colt revolver nipples. Goff Bailey, Kincheloe, West Virginia. 12-1-26

.41 SWISS, .43 Beaumont repeating rifles, \$5.00 each. 11 m.m. Mauser, 100 etgs., \$12.00. 7 m.m. Spanish Mauser, 30 etgs., \$15.00. 8 m.m. German short Mauser, roller, \$12.00. 1873 .38-40 Winchester, \$12.00. 43 Spanish-Rem. S. S. relic, 20 etgs., \$10.00. 50-70 Sharps Carbine, 20 shot etgs., \$5.00. 32-20 Colts Frontier, 5½, nickel, pearl handles, \$15.00. .44 conv. Remington revolver, \$7.00. All above in good serviceable order. S. L. Carter, Colliers, West Virginia. 12-1-26

SELL—Springfield Sporter, Baumann built. Excellent condition. Cost \$150.00, price \$79.00. Fila Combination, \$12.00. Lederman, 110 Bond St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 12-1-26

GUNS, new and used. Sell, trade. Send stamp for list and prices. Earl J. Russell, Mounmouth, Illinois. 12-1-26

WANTED—Stevens 44½ action with double set triggers. Must take six pound barrel. B. W. Swan, 1012 Chestnut St., Erie, Pa. 10-1-26

COLTS: .45 New Service, 5½ in. (Special Revolver, cost \$65.00) pearl grips, checked straps, \$45.00; S. A. .45, 4½ in., \$25.00; .22 Automatic, holster, clip, \$23.00; S. & W. .38 Military, 6 in., new condition, holster, \$25.00. **WANTED**—Colt or S. & W. heavy frame .22. R. Lenny, 2811 W. Oxford St., Phila. Pa. 11-15-26

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Niedner 250 DeLuxe Sporter (Springfield Shell). Highly engraved set trigger Mauser action, beautiful stock, fine five-power telescope. Niedner tools and shells. Worth \$300.00 will take \$150.00 cash or trade for Over and Under Shotgun. Pope-Ballard Match rifle, .33 cal. engraved set trigger silver plated action, beautiful stock, mould and shells. Bargain at \$75.00 Zischang-Ballard .32-40 plain action set triggers, fine stock; perfect; \$50.00. 7.65 cal. Officers model Mauser pistol, wooden holster, perfect, \$25.00. .44 cal. S. & W. Special 6-inch barrel, perfect, \$30.00, with holster. 7.62 Russian Sporter, bore perfect, \$12.50; Russian, as issued, new, \$12.50. 8 mm. Mauser, fine case, hardened action, perfect, stock poor, \$20.00. 30-06 Newton, set triggers, perfect, \$35.00, or trade for .35 Newton. 30-06 Mauser, new and perfect, \$27.50. **WANT**—S. A. Colts .45, shotguns or extra large police dog, 9.5 cal. Mannlicher. W. L. Hunt, Mahoburne Silver Fox Ranch, Route 1, Indianapolis, Ind. 11-15-26

TO TRADE—30-06 Winchester Bolt 54, gold bead and No. 48. 30-30 Winchester Model 55, Lyman, both new. **WANT** Match Springfield and 25 or 30-06 Remington 30 Express, in new condition. Dr. C. J. Miller, Ord, Nebraska. 11-15-26

SELL—Fine 12 ga. double hammer-gun, 30 in. barrels by Westley Richards, London. All parts engraved, perfect condition inside and out, \$30.00. Lever 410 double, like new, canvas case and rod, \$21.00. H. N. Spencer, 1601 Railway Exchange Bldg., St. Louis, Missouri. 10-15-26

FOR SALE—Ideal tool No. 10; an extra mold; \$5.00. Krag carbine, extras, \$8.00. Write W. C. Burnett, Box 885, Corpus Christi, Texas. 11-15-26

FOR SALE—Colt's .38 cal. Officers' Model Target Revolver 7½ in. barrel, 800 cartridges, one Heiser Left Hip Holster, one Heiser Left Shoulder holster, one Holster Cartridge Belt and one jointed cleaning rod. Guaranteed factory condition. Will accept in payment either a .38-40 or .45 Colt New Service, a .38 Colt Army Special or a .45 Colt Single Action Army. Martin B. Donker, 67 Leonard St., N. W., Grand Rapids, Michigan. 11-15-26

Christmas 1926 and 1927

Christmas, 1926, finds the National Rifle Association on the threshold of a new era in the promotion of rifle and pistol shooting as a national sport, an era which by Christmas time, 1927, should find the game in the most commanding position that it has occupied since America ceased to be a nation of rifle-men.

There has never been a time when a Christmas gift of membership in the N. R. A. would mean so much to the recipient as is the case now. Always the holder of an N. R. A. membership card has enjoyed privileges of competition and purchase which, if used, were worth many times the membership fee. But now, in addition to these privileges, the member is to receive on the first of every month a bigger, more comprehensive AMERICAN RIFLEMAN. The January 1st issue will appear in its new, heavier cover, in the new size of forty-eight pages, with new departments, but with the same authoritative articles which have made it recognized throughout the world as "The Shooter's Bible."

It is well to repeat what has been said before, that it is hard to visualize what the effect will be on the shooting game with every member of the Association receiving THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN. The scattered membership of the Association is going to be welded into a more closely knit fraternity with a greater understanding of the problems faced by their shooting brethren in other parts of the country. Out of this closer understanding will emerge a more powerful national conscience which will give added weight to the words of the representatives of the Association when they are called upon to speak for the shooting fraternity in legislative halls and in commercial or sportsmen's gatherings.

No longer need any hesitancy be shown about giving a membership to shooters who may not be target shooters. Any man interested in the shooting game will welcome a Christmas gift for 1926 of a membership in the N. R. A. because that membership means a subscription to THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN. Christmas, 1927, will find the shooters of America further along the road toward "making the United States once again a nation of riflemen" than has been true in the past century.

This is an actual size reproduction of a typical group made with the Western 30-30 cartridge with 150 grain Lubaloy Open-point Expanding bullets. A mean spread of less than four inches for ten shots at 200 yards.



The 30-30 is one of the most popular cartridges with big game hunters, particularly among the rangers and trappers of Northern Canada and in the Hudson Bay and McKenzie River regions.

The 30-30 30 Winchester and 30 Remington Auto Cartridges

The Choice of Big Game Hunters

Although the 30 Winchester, commonly known as the 30-30, was the first high-power rifle and cartridge placed on the American market, it remains today one of the most popular with big game hunters.

Its accuracy is deadly for all game shooting (except very heavy Alaskan brown bear and possibly moose), up to 300 yards with the 170-grain soft-point *Lubaloy* bullet, and up to 500 yards with the newer 150-grain *Lubaloy* high-velocity, Open-point Expanding bullet. The 30 Remington and 30 Winchester are similar, except that the former has a rimless case and the latter a rimmed case. Ballistics, powder charge, and bullet are practically the same:

BALLISTICS TABLE

The 30-30 is adapted to rifles of this caliber made by most of the American manufacturers, the principal one of which is the Model 94 Winchester. The 30 Remington is adapted to slide action, auto loading, and lever-action rifles made by Remington and Stevens.

Bullet Weight—150 grains and 170 grains.

Type—Open Point Expanding, full metal patch and soft point.
Average group at 200 yards—4 inches (machine rest).

	150 gr.	170 gr.
Muzzle Velocity	2350 ft. sec.	2020 ft. sec.
Velocity at 100 yards	2105 ft. sec.	1750 ft. sec.
Muzzle Energy	1870 ft. lbs.	1540 ft. lbs.
Energy at 100 yards	1472 ft. lbs.	1136 ft. lbs.
Trajectory Height:		
Midway of 100 yards	85 inches	1.28 inches
Midway of 200 yards	3.92 inches	5.79 inches
Midway of 300 yards	10.02 inches	15.25 inches
Penetration—About 11 boards for the 170 grain soft point.		
—About 14 boards for the 150 grain open point.		

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The Western technical staff, which perfected the *Lubaloy* non-fouling bullet, *Open-point Expanding* bullets, the 30-30 *High-Velocity*, the *Marksman* cartridge and other famous exclusive developments, will be glad to help you with your ammunition problems. Always glad to hear from you.

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What Price Armistice!

THE Armistice may have been "in the air" but it meant nothing to the men of First and Second Battalions of the Fifth Marines, the Second Battalion, 356th Infantry, and a detail from the Second Regiment of Engineers when, on the night of November 10, 1918, they were ordered to establish a bridge-head on the east bank of the Meuse.

Headed by Major George W. Hamilton, U. S. M. C., who already had received the D. S. C. for valor in Bois de Belleau, this brave party of Marines, Infantrymen and Engineers began a perilous crossing on a footbridge, hastily constructed by the Engineers after a first bridge had been destroyed. Without faltering, in the face of a deadly barrage, Hamilton and his men kept on, reached their objective, and established the required position.

Thanks to Hamilton and his party of intrepid fighters, the way was clear for further advancement of the Second Division on Montdidier when the sun rose next morning. It was only the Armistice which called the halt.

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